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We'll Give You Credit, Boy!

You sure earned your place in the sun!

Some job you had on your hands!

There wasn't a man on a transport who envied your lot!

And talk about gunners—Say! couldn't those Gobs handle their navy guns?

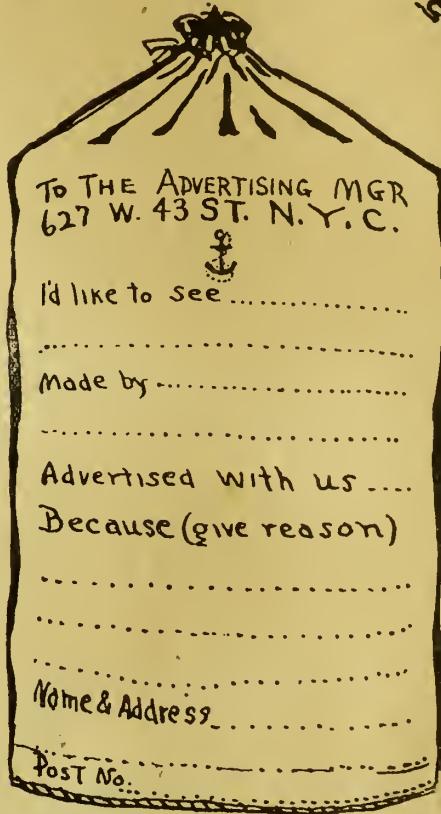
Believe this—if the war had lasted another year—there wouldn't have been enough Germany left to hide a germ—Knock 'em down and let 'em lay—That's all they said! There's still a whole lot more "would be if convinced" advertisers, that we haven't knocked down as yet—Your Weekly needs more Ads—Are you gonna help us?

Fill out the dunnage bag and send it in.

Lots lighter than the old one you used to swing over your head.

**Next Week—
Up in the Air**

Send in your suggestions for more of this series



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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS	VV The Two Stripers Are BEGINNING TO APPEAR

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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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The American Legion

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Roll Your Own Home

"Why Pay Rent," Argued the Lady of the House, "When You Can Get Around It Merely by Paying Postage?"

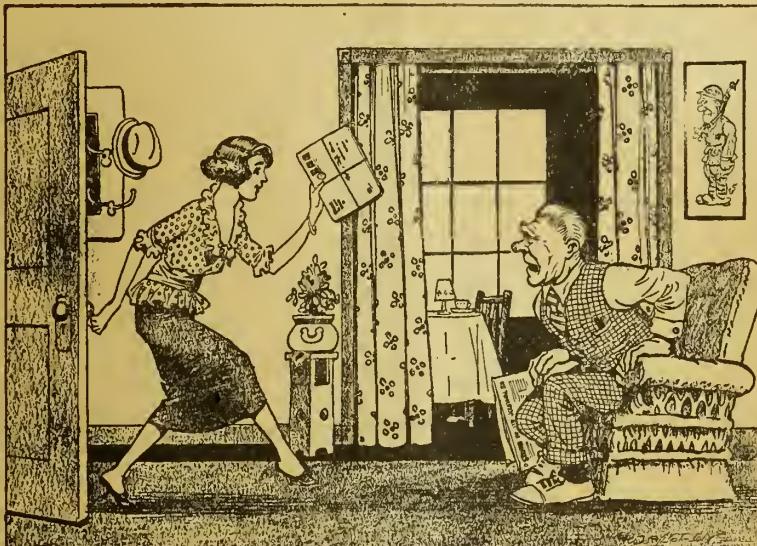
By Tyler H. Bliss

Illustrations by WALLGREN

WHEN you take a confirmed twentieth century cliff dweller away from his apartment house, he feels as much out of place as a racing yacht without a tugboat somewhere in the offing, or a sardine without a lot of company. Still, there are times when life becomes so monotonous that any sort of a change is welcome. Otherwise there would never be any acrobatic acts in vaudeville shows.

In my own case, I may state that I am a thirty-third degree apartment hound. I have known apartments of all kinds—the sort where you holler down a little nickel jigger and push a button to admit your visitor, the sort where you have to take a gamble and let him get all the way upstairs before you know for certain whether he is the landlord with another disheartening communiqué or a rich uncle on the verge of death, the sort where they have a soviet form of dumbwaiter and all the neighbors snipe off the delicatessen as it passes their floors, the sort where you always know the extent of your friends' wardrobes by the number of laundry specimens that adorn the inverted merry-go-round on the back porch every Monday noon.

I have even known apartments that did not boast a rubber plant—the most depraved form of vegetable life known to mankind. In short, I might go so far as to say that I was acquainted with apartments in the early pliocene era, when they were referred to as flats, and anyone who can remember that far back is qualified to state without fear of contradiction that he was one of the reception committee that greeted the



"It's here!" squealed the wife, coming in waving the thing

Pilgrim Parents at Plymouth Rock.

So it was considerable of a shock when the wife took seriously the advertisement she read in the front of a magazine about the folding bungalow that would be shipped parcel post, and could be put together with a set of directions as simple as those on "How to Match Pennies for Keeps."

She is the kind of wife who does read advertisements in the front of magazines. The other kind is the one that wants to play automobile poker on the license plates of passing automobiles.

I WAS skeptical at first. I said:

"Does the postman bring the lawn with the rest of the estate, or do we have to mail an extra two-cent stamp for a half-pint of grass seed?"

She said nothing at all. When a woman says nothing it is 2.75 percent worse than when she says a lot.

That ad, however, was certainly alluring. It was built along broad, flowing lines, answering the age-old question as

to "why men leave Hoboken," and showing a picture of a happy family group standing in front of a simple little cottage that was the exact replica of the one that Mrs. Tootsie Van Ritzmore built at Newport the year before the original Flora-dora sextette broke up. There was a lake in the background, which proved it couldn't be the Louvre, much as it resembled it.

"We'll get one," said the wife decisively.

"I don't know anyone who has a lake for sale," I objected, "and if these collapsible bungalow people ship one it may spring a leak coming up the stairs, and then we'll never hear the end of it from the janitor."

Of course, she paid no attention. "What a sweet little house," she said, referring to this Versailles business in the picture. "I wonder how much it is. It says here they're from \$350 up."

"If they're up, this one must hold the record for altitude then," I said. "Lieutenant Onewing in his Curtiss quadruplane couldn't get near enough the cellar of that chateau to draw out a bottle of private stock with a writ of *habeas corpus* signed by Volstead himself. If you really want to live in Buckingham Palace why don't you marry the King of England? Don't stick around me. It doesn't take an Olympic athlete to jump over my pay envelope."

"I think we could afford it," she said dreamily.

"We' is good," I said. "But tell it to the Army Intelligence Service. I'll never believe you have a fortune buried in the hills of West Virginia. You and Bergdoll must have a corner on all the poppy-juice that's been smuggled

In from China for the past ten years."

So we argued back and forth and finally compromised, and decided to get it. That evening we wrote for terms.

A FEW days later the postman stuck a fat, square envelope in the letter slot of the people downstairs and, by a process of deduction and the fact that it was addressed to us, we came to the conclusion it was ours.

"It's here!" squealed the wife, coming in waving the thing.

"It's wonderful what they can do nowadays," I said, looking at the envelope, "but I'm afraid there can't be much closet room, and I refuse to carry the baby up and down any stairs that come packed in that thing."

It turned out, though, to be only a circular.

It took just one look for us to make up our minds that we weren't going to order the Sub-Treasury building pictured in the magazine, as the only visible difference between the price of that and the total income tax receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, was that in the former there wasn't any decimal point, but there were a lot more commas. But there were some plans that intrigued us, as the lads who make Windsor tie manufacturing a paying industry like to say.

One in particular. I suppose every apartment fiend in existence has a particular yearn to own his own home, and has often dreamed of just the sort of home he will own. I know that in my case I have had a definite notion

of exactly the sort I wanted. We all have our ambitions, and that has always been mine since, at a comparatively early age, I abandoned as futile the hope that some day I might wear a red shirt and glazed hat and be a fireman.

Well, the architect who designed this one must have been plumbing my mental processes with Ouija board, for he had it down to the least detail. I can't describe it very well, except that there were two little dingbats sticking up at both ends, and a doodad running around in front, and a tricky little twitchum on top. You know. Or, at least, I do.

Far be it from my subtle brand of diplomacy, however, to spring such a thing on the better four-fifths all of a sudden. I waited until she had pawed through the whole circular and picked out enough to house the entire force of employees of the Union Pacific Railroad, and then, at the psychological moment when she was just beginning to get dizzy but hadn't yet thrown it into low, I pointed it out.

"Of course, that one is out of the question," I said. "In the first place, it's entirely too expensive, and I'd hate to be ostentatious and have all the neighbors saying that common people who put on a million-dollar front ought to be—"

So we ordered it.

I SUPPOSE I should have said in the first place that when Cousin Eben died a couple of years ago he left us a plot of land out in the suburbs about

a dozen miles from town. For many months I had thought the word "plot" was particularly ripe, because Cousin Eben had thoughtlessly neglected to deposit any advance tax money with the real estate, and we had been forced to dent the exchequer several times to keep down the upkeep, and for general overhead and underfoot expenses,

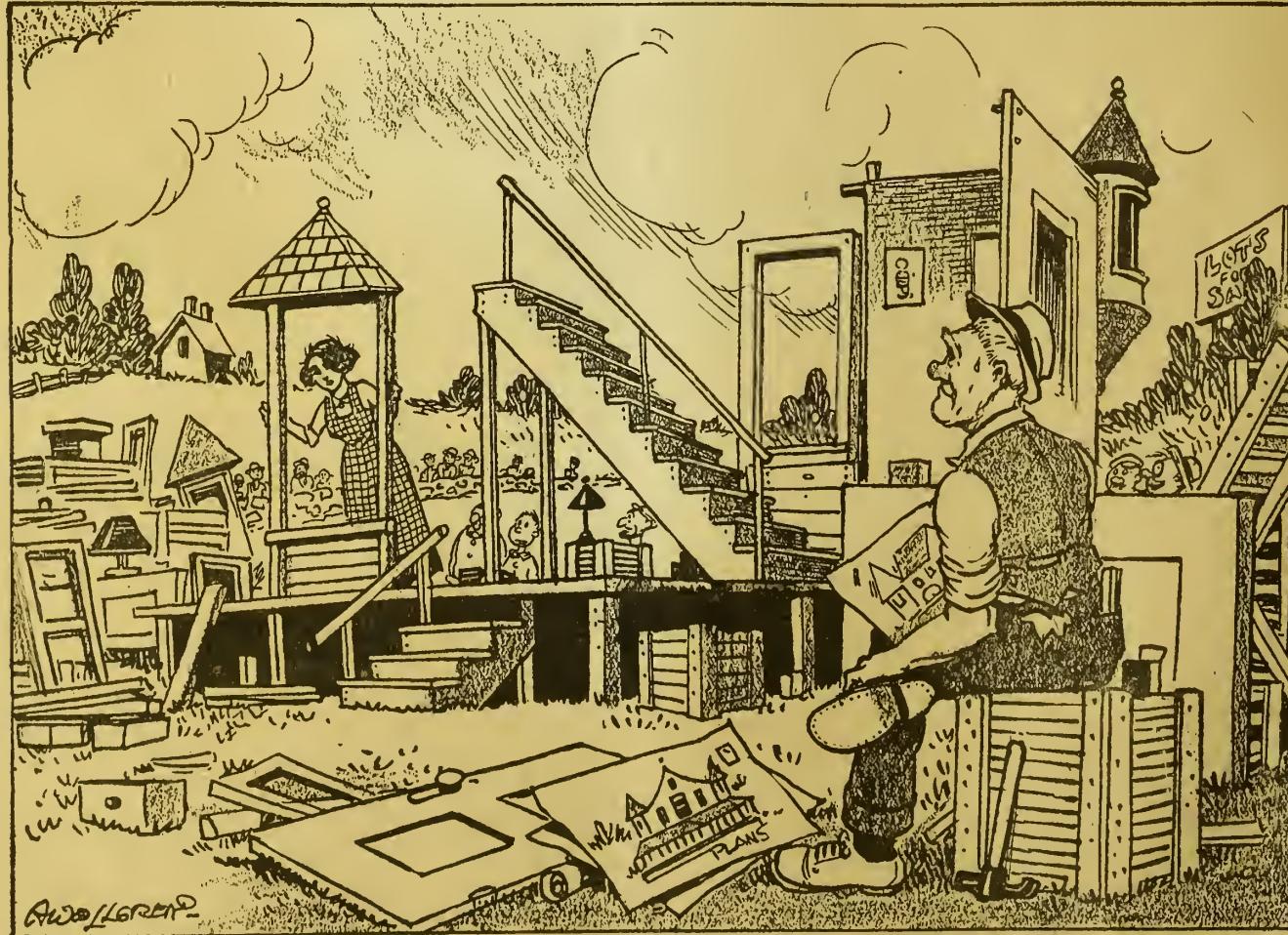
IN short, we had come to regard the thing with horror, and nothing but reverence for the memory of Cousin Eben had kept us from putting it on the market long ago. But now it was a Godsend.

So we wrote the bungalow people that they could fold up the mansion and send it care of General Delivery at Ludlow Center, and we would be on hand to unravel the mystery and put it together again. The intervening evenings we put in on picture cut-out puzzles, figuring out where the little piece with the funny shaped edges goes.

Everything comes to an end if you wait long enough, even an international cup race, so at last we received a telegram from the police force of Ludlow Center telling us that if we didn't come down and take our lumber yard away from in front of their village they'd have us indicted for obstructing the traffic. Putting two and two together, we human adding machines figured that the vest pocket domicile had arrived.

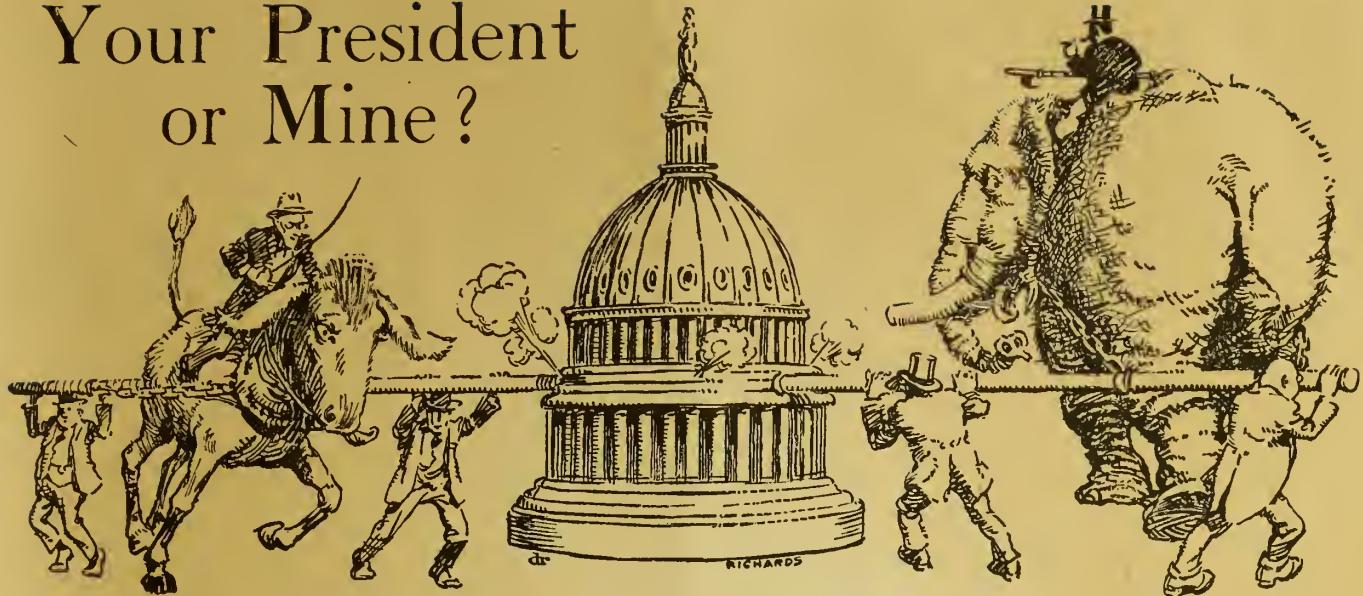
It had. It was piled up in the middle of the lot, completely obscuring the lot, but making itself as generally ostentatious as a Bolshevik at a meeting of

(Continued on page 18)



But glory be, little by little it began to look like something

Your President or Mine?



Politics is the energy which causes government to go

A Partisan Executive We Do Not Want, a Party Executive We Must Have—and There's a Difference

By Everett Kimball

Professor of Government, Smith College

IS our President "our" President? He is the President of the United States. But who wanted him for President? Who made him President?

Did the eight million Republicans who voted for Hughes in 1916 want Wilson? No, they did their best to prevent him from becoming President. In fact, only 9,100,000 people wanted Wilson, while 9,300,000 wanted someone else.

Back in 1888, 5,500,000 people voted the Democratic ticket. Only 5,440,000 voted the Republican ticket. In all, nearly six million people wanted someone else than Harrison for President, but Harrison was chosen President of the United States.

Were Harrison or Wilson or Roosevelt or Cleveland just Presidents of the United States, or were they Republican or Democratic Presidents?

Put it another way. Do we want an impartial executive who, above all parties, shall be President of the United States, or do we want a party President?

A partisan President we do not want, but a party President we must have. What is the difference? When our political opponents are successful, we are prone to call the President partisan, while he loudly asserts that he is President of no faction, of no party, but of all the people of the United States.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each tooth-point goes.
The butterfly upon the road
Preaches contentment to the toad."

Is it simply the difference between being a toad and being a butterfly? When we are in office are we non-partisan, and when we are out of office are the ins always partisan?

Washington was both a non-partisan President and not a party President. He attempted to cause the lion to lie down with the lamb, and included in his

first cabinet such irreconcilables as Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

Washington had no conception of a political party. To him political parties were dangerous factions within the State. In his farewell address he solemnly warned posterity against the dangers of party governments.

Yet even while Washington was speaking, political parties existed, and ever since Washington we have had party, though not necessarily partisan, Presidents.

Was Lincoln partisan when he appointed Salmon P. Chase, his Secretary of the Treasury, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? Chase, a Republican, took the place of Taney, a Democrat, who for twenty-eight years had decided constitutional questions with a Democratic bias. Was Cleveland partisan when he withdrew from the Senate the treaty annexing Hawaii which his Republican predecessor had negotiated? Was McKinley partisan when he compelled a doubting Senate to ratify the treaty with Spain and fastened the policy of imperialism on the country? Was Wilson partisan when he appointed Bryan Secretary of State, or Taft when he appointed Knox?

TO understand the difference between a party President and a partisan President, it is necessary to realize what part politics and political parties play in our system of government.

Just what is meant by politics? It is sometimes said that we have a government of law and not of men. Really we have a government of men, making and enforcing the law. The Government of the United States is not simply the Constitution, but men acting according to the Constitution. Without politics the Constitution would be like a

steam engine without steam. Politics is the energy which causes government to go. Politics is the discretionary acts which we, and the officers of the government, are allowed to take, nay more, are compelled to take, by the Constitution and statutes.

WHEN one representative votes for a high tariff and another votes for a low tariff they are performing political acts. One is a Republican, the other a Democrat. When President Wilson signed the tariff bill and vetoed the budget bill, he was performing political acts. When you vote the Democratic or the Republican or the Socialist or the Labor ticket, you are performing a political act. You are exercising the discretion which the Constitution and the statutes give to you. Unless you and the President and the Senate and the House of Representatives performed these political acts, we should have no government. Our Constitution would be a museum piece, a plan for a Utopia, not the charter of a going concern.

Politics requires co-operation. When individuals co-operate and attempt to elect their members as officers of the government, we have a political party. A political party may be defined as a group of voters holding principles as to what the State should do, and attempting, through the election of the officers of the State, to cause the State to function, not in accordance with the ideals of all the people of the country, but in accordance with the desires of the party.

Here are the elements of a party: voters adopting a platform, casting their votes to elect officers to cause the government to act according to their desires. This was one of the discoveries of Thomas Jefferson. He transformed the revolutionary group who

threatened to overthrow our newly established government into a political party. This party sought not revolution but control. It attempted to control through the election of its members.

The phrase "a party revolution" means that the party which has had control of the government is displaced by another. The framework of the State need not be changed, but its policy will be different. The successful party will work the government to accomplish its ideas, not the ideas of its opponents. Jefferson reversed the policy of John Adams; Jackson of John Quincy Adams; Lincoln of Buchanan; Cleveland of Arthur; McKinley of Cleveland; Wilson of Taft. In each of these party revolutions, the successful President has been a party President. Jefferson did not govern the country as the Federalists wished, nor did Lincoln satisfy the Democrats. McKinley governed the country as the Republicans, not as the Democrats desired. Wilson failed to satisfy the Republicans. They have all been party Presidents. Each one has been our President, it is true, but in policy and action each has been your President or mine.

THE political party makes the President. The party convention frames the platform. The party convention nominates the candidate. The party committee conducts his campaign. The members of the party vote for, and if successful, elect him. The President owes his political existence to the party. Without the party he would be nothing.

Sometimes the party finds it has created a Frankenstein. It thought it was choosing a leader. It found it had created a master. In fact, almost any President may dominate his party. Can you conceive of the Democratic party without Jefferson; or the Republican party without Lincoln or McKinley or Roosevelt; or the modern Democrats without Cleveland or Wilson? Each one of these Presidents had controlled his party. Each one, while in office, and in some instances even when out of office, has been the leader, director or dictator of the party which created him.

What is there in our Constitution which gives the President this great power? In the first place, the President is the only officer in the United States who is the choice of the whole country. Senators are the choice of single States, representatives of even smaller divisions. The President alone appeals to every district in every State for support. Since his support is nationwide, his influence is nationwide. Who is the most sought-for political speaker? A great senator—Clay, Webster, Hayne, Lodge or Reed? No. They would draw but a

handful in comparison with the audiences which assemble to hear a President or even a Presidential candidate. The President may be your President, but he has it in his power to control my destiny, and I come to hear him. Wilson may be your President, but if he can send my boy across the sea, I hang upon his every word. The President is the choice of the party, and the party President can affect the lives of every one of us.

CONGRESS recognized this, and in 1907 began to appropriate \$25,000 a year for the President's traveling expenses. Why? That the President, as the representative of the whole country, might appeal in person to the whole country. And he does. In recent times, remember how Roosevelt carried his ringing message throughout the land. Taft was known as the most traveled of all our Presidents. Remember the speaking tour of Wilson in the winter of 1915-1916 which did much to solidify popular opinion for the war. Remember Wilson's last tour of the West until his body broke under the strain.

In another way your President speaks to me. He writes a message or delivers a speech in Congress, nominally "To give Congress information concerning the state of the Union," more often, however, to tell the country what he wishes to do, and appeal for their support.

What a response these messages get! Recall Roosevelt's message which forced an unwilling Congress to adopt the pure food law because the country rallied to the support of the President. Remember Cleveland's Venezuela message, which made Democrats and Republicans alike keen to support the President in his championship of a smaller state. For whom but a President would the daily papers print pages of their valuable columns? What message but the message of a President would compel us to read those columns?

AS leader of his party the President may control his party in Congress. Here he has two weapons. He has the power of appointment. He has the right to veto legislation.

The President appoints all the officers of the United States; constitutionally with the advice and consent of the Sen-

ate; practically the President gives the greater part of the patronage to the members of his party in Congress that they may strengthen the party organization in their constituencies.

Offices are the breath of life to politicians. To officeholders the salaries are the staff of life. If members of Congress follow their Presidential leader, they may expect a share of the Presidential bounty. If they disobey his orders or balk at his commands, Presidential favor may be disposed elsewhere. Thus the leadership of the Republican party in New York went from Platt to Odell, from Odell to Parsons, as the President allowed each in turn to direct the golden stream of appointment. Neither President Taft nor President Wilson made any but the most necessary appointments until their great tariff bills were passed. In expectation of favors, Congress was on its good behavior.

BUT supposing Congress defies his wish, what then? The President may sign a bill or let it become a law without his signature, or may, as we say, veto a bill. To pass a bill over the President's veto requires a two-thirds vote of both Houses. Seldom can the President's party muster that majority and seldom can the opposition party obtain it. Since the organization of the government, about six hundred bills have been vetoed by the Presidents and only thirty-two have been successfully passed over this veto. Of these thirty-two, fifteen were passed in and the administration of Andrew Johnson, who had the confidence of neither the Democrats nor the Republicans.

A Presidential veto is not always necessary. A mere threat of one will sometimes accomplish this purpose. Thus President Taft, in 1909, threatened to veto the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and extorted some modifications to his liking. So, also, President Wilson, by his threat to veto the food control bill, compelled Congress to eliminate the Congressional committee on war expenditures. Again, in 1911, President Taft prevented from becoming law the tariff bills which the Democratic House and insurgent Senate had passed to alter the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The party may make the President, but the President frequently determines what laws the party shall make.

When it comes to the execution of the laws, the President is still more powerful. The party may have framed the platform by which the President got in. The party may have nominated and elected the President. The party may have passed the laws which its platform called for, but the President enforces the laws the (Cont. on page 22)



A President becomes partisan when he fills offices where no discretion is required with members of his party

Waiting on the Gavel

Questions Old and New Will Come Before the National Convention at Cleveland for Solution

This is the second of two articles discussing issues which will come before the Second National Convention of The American Legion to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 28 and 29.

WITH the National Convention just ten days ahead, the mind of The American Legion today is turned from local and State problems to the broad questions of national policy which will be threshed out at Cleveland.

The final State Conventions have been held, all the Department delegates have been elected, each State delegation has in hand the resolutions it will present to the national assembly, and most of the delegations know how they are going to vote on the problems of policy which will be presented at Cleveland.

On the surface it does not appear that the State Conventions have carried through any concerted program that would afford a positive prediction of the actions to be taken by the National Convention. Each State has, for the most part, selected its delegates and drawn its resolutions according to the interests which are strongest within its own jurisdiction.

The National Convention, from all indications, will be above all a deliberative body in which the delegates will judge with open minds the debatable questions which they will consider. If there is any cut and dried program to be steam-rollered through the Convention, it has been carefully kept in obscurity. On the contrary, it appears that each question to come up will be considered on its merits, and most certainly there are signs that the Convention will be highly independent when it comes to voting.

THE resolutions which Department Conventions have drawn up for presentation to the National Convention are now being examined and classified at Indianapolis. A complete and accurate list of these resolutions may not be presented at this time, because of the fact that most of the Department Conventions have been held within the last three weeks, and Department Adjutants have taken full advantage of the time-limits given them for forwarding the resolutions to National Headquarters.

Each Department was instructed to forward its resolutions to National Headquarters not later than September 13. This instruction has resulted in a flood of last-minute reports on the State Conventions. This may be appreciated from the fact that many conventions were held early this month.

Reports of the earlier conventions and information from Departments which held the latest conventions afford a forecast of issues which surely loom big at Cleveland. In the September 10th number of this magazine there were discussed some probable issues, such as the attitude of The American



Qu'est-ce que c'est, vous demandez? He's only a Voyageur Militaire in the fatigue uniform he will wear on the trip to Cleveland—via box car.

Legion toward political activity and public affairs, toward industrial disputes and labor, the efforts for the assistance of the disabled, the question of compensation and beneficial legislation, and possible changes in the War Risk Insurance system. These, of course, are only a few of the many questions that will come up at Cleveland.

FOR instance, it is believed the Convention will give a new expression of the attitude of The American Legion on punishment of draft dodgers and deserters. Since the Minneapolis Convention, when the organization went on record favoring the fullest prosecution of all those who evaded their duties in the war, there have been many developments in the Government's policy of rounding up slackers. The Convention is expected to review the official efforts already made and to make recommendations for the future. The War Department and the Department of Justice have announced many prosecutions. A list of names of alleged draft deserters has been prepared by the Adjutant General, who has given fair warning in repeated statements to all persons believing their names may appear on this list to come forward and enter a defense in case they believe an injustice is being done them.

Because of the belief that, in spite of the opportunities given for exonerating the innocent, many names still appear in the list through error, the publication of the list has been held up. The Convention probably will express its sentiments as to the further procedure which The American Legion believes necessary, judging from the action already taken in the Department Conventions.

At the Minneapolis Convention resolutions were adopted voicing The

American Legion's sentiment on the treatment of alien slackers, on the immigration question in general, and on the measures believed necessary to suppress violently revolutionary organizations in the United States. In the last year there have been developments which may bring forth new statements of policy on all of these issues. Several Departments in the Northwest have taken strong stands for aggressive opposition to the growth of certain radical organizations which they believe must be curbed by stronger action than has hitherto been taken officially. The delegations of these Departments probably will heed the demand at the Cleveland Convention for more aggressive anti-radical efforts.

The California Department and other Pacific Coast Departments are expected to bring new force into the discussion of policy toward aliens and immigration in general, because of the heightened feeling in their States on the Japanese problem. In this, they will be supported by the delegation from Hawaii, which announced, when sailing, that it would present startling facts to prove that the Oriental populations in our Pacific territories are a growing menace.

The Hawaii Department and individual posts of Pacific Coast States many times have favored legislation to check disconcerting evils that have attended the growth of the yellow race in American territory. It is certain that this whole question will be fully debated at Cleveland.

On the immigration problem as a whole the reports of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion possibly will afford the basis for the action of the Convention, but the indications that a new and unprecedented tide of immigration from Europe is about to set in may lead to the adoption of a resolution on the necessity of stricter exclusion laws. The Americanism Commission was authorized at the last National Convention. Under Arthur Woods, as national chairman, it has perfected a country-wide organization within the Legion, with chairmen in all the Departments and many committees working on special duties. The Commission has considered immigration as only one of its tasks, and has been engaged in other activities which may also be acted upon by the Convention.

THE question of better schools, for example, has come under the Commission's activities, and it is believed there will be hardly any opposition to the principle of pledging The American Legion to continue its efforts toward improving educational conditions as a fundamental means of promoting good citizenship.

The American Legion at Minneapolis espoused compulsory military training, but the adoption of the new Army plan by Congress, without this feature, may cause a modification of the previous declaration. It is believed by Legionnaires who have sounded sentiment on the sub-

ject, that opinion as to the policy of the Legion toward universal training is not unanimous, and the Convention may debate the question rather fully.

The rapid growth of Woman's Auxiliaries within the various Departments during the past year will insure that the women will have their share at Cleveland in framing next year's policies. The fact that the auxiliaries have stimulated interest and activity in all the Posts with which they have affiliated, and have proved successful, will undoubtedly lead the Convention to take new action for the extension of the women's auxiliaries, and, particularly, to enable the auxiliaries to perfect their State organizations.

THE Convention may be called upon to determine new eligibility rules, in view of the many puzzling questions which have been forwarded to National Headquarters for decision. While it is not probable that any effort will be made to extend eligibility for membership to any but those who actually served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps between the declaration of war and the Armistice, there have been rumors of an effort to have the Convention declare members of draft boards, welfare workers and others eligible. It is doubtful, however, whether so revolutionary a membership procedure will come up, although it has been suggested that fathers of Legionnaires might be admitted to a new auxiliary.

The Service Star Legion, composed of women relatives of all veterans, has announced that it will petition the Convention "for recognition as a sister organization, equal and independent, and an opportunity to work shoulder to shoulder with The American Legion." It cites as one reason for its stand that in its present status it may appear as a rival to the Women's Auxiliaries. It contends that by reorganizing The American Legion auxiliaries a single united women's organization could be created which could enlist all women relatives of veterans in harmonious agreement.

The unauthorized wearing of insignia of The American Legion will most certainly come before the Convention, as several Departments have already taken action on their own account. In Massachusetts particularly, the passage of a State law enables Department or Post officials to take legal steps to prevent persons not members of the organization from wearing the button.

THE spontaneous growth within the Legion of subordinate societies designed to lend a spirit of comedy to some initiations and meetings will be reflected at Cleveland in the attendance of several delegations from these societies seeking neophytes. The Convention itself probably will adopt a national ritual. The most prominent of these inner organizations is La Société Des Hommes 40, Chevaux 8, which originated in Philadelphia and spread rapidly through many States. At the Department Convention at Allentown, Pa., June 18th and 19th, National Commander D'Olier became a member, along with all the Department officials. The Department Commanders of Delaware, Kansas and Oregon also climbed on board. The Philadelphia delegation to the Convention will travel to Cleveland in a special train of American box cars, which will be emblazoned with the mys-

tic "40-men; 8-horses" sign so much a part of every doughboy's memories of France.

The units of the society are known as "voitures." Its meetings are "promenades," its members "voyageurs militaires." The distinctive uniform of the order consists solely of a French poilu's "chapeau," with lettering indicating the Post, Department or National membership. The society's badge is a miniature bronze French box car, suspended from a horizon blue ribbon. An applicant for membership is a "P. G."

Another society that probably will be represented at the convention is the Order of Hard-Boiled Eggs, whose home nest is El Paso, Tex. The Military Order of Goats, which first broke out in Detroit, undoubtedly will have many specimens of its ex-khaki capricorn members horning about Cleveland, inasmuch as Charles A. Learned Post, of Detroit, will send a thousand members to the Convention on a specially chartered boat.

IN addition to deciding on questions of general policy, the Convention will be called upon to sit in judgment on the claims of rival cities seeking the honor of entertaining the 1921 Convention. At last year's Minneapolis Convention nine cities were contenders for the honor which fell to Cleveland. At least four of these cities will be pressing their claims again this year.

The rivalry between San Francisco and New Orleans, which had its start when the Pacific coast city ran away with the Panama Exposition in 1915, will have a new chapter at Cleveland. New Orleans served notice at Minneapolis that it would seek the 1921 convention. In California, Department officials and posts have been making plans for several months to take the next Legion national gathering to San Francisco. Delegates to the Democratic National Convention were asked

to carry word back to their home States that San Francisco was polishing up a welcome for the nation's Legionnaires in 1921.

Kansas City, another contender for the Convention honor, has appointed a committee to carry its invitation to Cleveland and announces that a \$50,000 appropriation is available for welcoming the gathering. Detroit may also be depended upon to make a strong bid, particularly as its large delegation will permit of intensive missionary work among the delegates. Invitations will undoubtedly come from many other cities which so far are dark horses.

SINCE it has become known that Franklin D'Olier, National Commander, would not be a candidate for re-election, a large field of favorite sons has been exercising in the paddocks of the Department Conventions and on the tracks of the larger cities which are conducive to good political starts. Mr. D'Olier has declared that he will not indorse the candidacy of any man.

After the new officers have been elected and all the business of the Convention has been completed, there will still remain an important meeting in Cleveland. For, in accordance with The American Legion's Constitution, the National Executive Committee for 1921 must hold its session within twenty-four hours after the ending of the Convention. This committee is composed of one representative from each of the Departments, elected at the Department Conventions.

The National Executive Committee carries out the recommendations of the National Convention and is empowered to adopt any course of action, conforming to the Constitution, that it may decide necessary. It is practically the governing authority of the Legion on such questions that arise for decision between conventions.

TWO MILES OF THE LEGION

ENTHUSIASM was stirred in the recent convention of the Ohio Department at Youngstown when John R. McQuigg, the newly elected Ohio Commander, predicted that the mammoth parade of Legionnaires at Cleveland on September 27, the opening day of the National Convention, would be a lesson in loyalty that would reach the heart of the whole country.

Telling of the plans to have at least 20,000 men marching in column of platoons—a four squads front—Mr. McQuigg announced that the parade would be two miles long, with a bind for each 500 men in line. Forty bands have already been arranged for, he stated. Continuing, Mr. McQuigg said:

"In deciding on the parade, we had in mind the great parades of the Grand Army of The Republic. Many of you remember those parades. They took hours and hours to pass a given point. It is not drawing too long a bow to say that up until probably ten years ago the G. A. R. virtually controlled the destinies of this nation. They did that because they impressed their personality and cohesiveness on the nation as a whole, and they were able to do that largely through the great parades. Those parades left their effect on the people. They were visual demonstrations of the power of the ex-service men. People saw them. They saw them in numbers. The small boy and the small girl received impressions from those demonstrations which they could have received in no other way.

"And now, we owe it in some measure to those long lines of blue to keep up the loyalty

which they preserved through their parades in the years now past. We cannot do better than to follow in the footsteps of our fathers. Men and women are much the same today as they were twenty-five, thirty or forty years ago. That many years do not make any difference to the animal man. He is just about the same today and he receives impressions in the same way he did thirty years ago. It is our duty to let the people of this nation see that The American Legion is a live, cohesive body ready for any action, ready to do now just what we have done in the past, if occasion ever requires, and there was never a time in the history of our country when the people more needed a visual demonstration of patriotism, loyalty and devotion.

"The American people are beginning to ask now, 'What is this Legion? Is it a real, live, determined organization, set to do something and living up to its principles, or is it just a camouflage affair?' Well, the Cleveland parade will answer that question.

"It will be a sorry day for America—if the time should ever come when the uniforms that have made the flag possible shall be filched away from it. You cannot separate the two. The one is the result of the other. And now, will we let anybody say to us, 'You ought not wear that uniform'? Ah, no! We want every man who has a uniform to wear it, but we also want it understood that no man shall stay out of the parade because he hasn't a uniform."

Mr. McQuigg said Cleveland and Cuyahoga County would furnish 7,000 men for the parade and the rest of Ohio is expected to send 10,000 more; Chicago will have a boat-load of men, 2,000 or more; Detroit will send another delegation of the same size by water and so will Buffalo.

More Beds and Less Bedlam

Government's Program of Ex-Service Hospitalization Starts Moving Under the Direction of a New Chief and a \$46,000,000 Appropriation

By J. W. Rixey Smith

Washington Correspondent of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

A PLAN of drastic regeneration is about to be applied to the Government's program for the hospitalization of ex-service men, long threatened with defeat and failure.

The 18,000 ex-service patients scattered in more than a thousand hospitals and institutions over the country, more than half of them in makeshifts ranging in efficiency and kind all the way from an adequate private hospital to a county almshouse, are, in compliance with this plan, to be mobilized for regular, competent and centrally directed treatment.

The ex-service man who is a neuropsychiatric case, and whose mental breakdown is due to causes and conditions peculiar to war service, will be cared for in a Government sanitarium with highly specialized department hospitals for all the different kinds and degrees of mental disturbance.

The ex-service man who is a tubercular patient will go to a Government sanitarium second to none in the world for the particular kind of treatment he needs.

The ex-service man who is a general medical or surgical case will get the benefit of the last word in medicine and surgery in Government owned or operated hospitals where the Government's word is law.

This is the new program on paper. In that embryonic stage where it is confined to official documents and dogmas, it must be confessed that it looks and listens well, that it is but the promise of a consummation long sought by those most interested in the welfare of the disabled man and particularly by The American Legion. What it will turn out to be in operation is another story whose first paragraph is hardly written. Even at this early date reports begin to filter in of dissatisfaction in certain States and among certain groups of disabled men with the way the program is being put to practice. "Bay State Legion Fights Transfer of Wounded," a newspaper headline chronicling the adoption by the Massachusetts Department Convention of a resolution against the removal of patients from the State without their consent, is significant of what is go-



National Photo Co.

R. G. Cholmeley - Jones, who has \$46,000,000 to spend on the disabled service man

ing on in many parts of the country and of some of the practical difficulties in working out the details of a pro-

gram no matter how ideal on paper.

The Government program of ex-service hospitalization has been taken by Act of Congress from those in whose hands it was about to become a failure and given to one man, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with an appropriation of \$46,000,000 for its consummation. There is a new boss on the job. There has been criticism of the fact that a man who has never studied medicine or surgery or disease should be put at the head of the greatest work of hospitalization the country has ever known, but the first steps he has taken will probably go a long way to rob that criticism of whatever force it may have.

NOT knowing anything about tuberculosis, Mr. Cholmeley-Jones called in one of the foremost leaders in the fight on the great white plague, Dr. H. A. Pattison, director of the National Tuberculosis Association, and said, "Here is our problem. More than a third of our 18,000 ex-service patients are tubercular. Here is a list of the hundreds of hospitals and sanitaria and institutions in which they are located. Now tell us what to do and it shall be done."

Dr. Pattison looked the situation over and said: "Take the Johnson City, Tennessee, soldiers' home and make one of the greatest sanitaria in the world for the care and cure of tuberculosis, give it a capacity of a thousand beds, bring into it your isolated cases throughout the country who are getting good, bad and indifferent treatment in whatever nook and corner could be found for them, and provide a staff of trained experts personally selected for their knowledge of the disease and their experience with service men."

"Do the same thing with the great army hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, which has been turned over to you. Do the same thing with another one of the soldiers' homes, that at Hot Springs, South Dakota. And then when you have done this, if you haven't enough beds, together with those the Public Health Service already has in its own hospitals for tubercu-(Continued on page 20)

THE CASE OF OTTIS SMITH

Ottis Smith, formerly a private in the 151st Infantry, died in an Indianapolis hospital last spring as the result of five wounds from machine-gun bullets received while fighting near Soissons. Four months later his wife died in needy circumstances.

While his widow was alive she was entitled to about \$1,600 in back payments of compensation and insurance. In the four months that intervened between Smith's death and her own, she received three checks totalling \$71.67. The Government eventually will pay out \$14,400 on the case.

A coroner's autopsy revealed that Smith had been totally and permanently disabled since July, 1918, although physicians who examined him on his discharge at Camp Sheridan, Ill., last December, pronounced his case one of ten percent disability. This was later raised to fifteen percent. He received a total of \$26 in compensation, allowed at a rate of \$13 a month, on which to support himself, his wife and his stepson. He was unable to work.

It was not until the Legion accidentally learned of his case and sent a representative to visit Smith on his deathbed that he learned he was entitled to free medical attention. Inside of an hour he had been placed in a hospital, but it was then too late.

It is tragedies like the Smith case which the Government's new centralization plan for disabled men undergoing treatment will aim to circumvent.

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion.

What the Public Want—and Gets

EVERY college professor knows that the thoughts he projects in the classroom are largely wasted. Looking into the faces of the young men before him he reads what they register: attention, indifference, attention interest—boredom, impatience. Day after day, he is conscious that a part of his audience is coated with a crust of indifference which he knows he can never completely dissolve, penetrate it though he may occasionally by employing tricks somewhat like a photographer gaining the attention of a child. The instructor must feel recompensed if he implants a fair proportion of his ideas in the minds of a fair proportion of his hearers. A certain number of them he cannot reach. They are not interested in his subject. They have no particular desire to understand it. The mental effort demanded is too great.

People generally are like the class of the college professor. The bulk of public demand is for instruments of mental diversion, not for facilities of mental improvement. Ten persons read the comics on page seven of the afternoon newspaper to one who digests the story about the Polish situation on page one and the test of the presidential nominee's speech on page three. The lobby of the movie theatre is jammed with people waiting for seats. The public library around the corner hasn't turned away a patron since it was dedicated. Mental laziness is more prevalent than physical laziness.

Progress of the Disabled

A GREAT deal of satisfaction may be derived from the fact that the general situation of the disabled ex-service man is several hundred percent better than it was a few months ago. The Federal Board for Vocational Training has nearly 50,000 students in training. It has acted upon virtually every case which has come before it for consideration. Since last April the personnel of the board has done a great work and it now seems to merit well the support and confidence placed in it.

That the 18,000 patients of the Public Health Service are scattered over the country in a thousand institutions, many of them makeshifts, only fifty-three of them controlled by the Government, is an inexcusable condition. That a thousand or two more ex-soldiers are breaking down each month is more disquieting. The comprehensive plan of Director Cholmeley-Jones of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, however, to centralize these patients in a small number of government directed hospitals promises a solution.

Withal it is not a time for relaxation of vigilance and effort. There is still a stupendous job ahead: there are still many problems to be met and solved. The proposal of Mr. Jones to move ten thousand wounded is bound to meet with certain complaint and opposition and, however heroic the measure he takes,

there is still the possibility that he may be overtaken by the deluge of incoming patients.

Moreover, even if the Federal Board and the War Risk Bureau do succeed in caring efficiently for a high percentage of our disabled, we cannot rest easy as long as there remain other groups of sufferers who legally fall under the jurisdiction of neither of these agencies, who are, apparently, completely unprovided for by Congress.

Recently half a hundred convalescents who had been the wards of a charity organization were evicted from their quarters when the lease expired upon the building they had been occupying. At the same time an unexpected ruling of the comptroller of the national treasury held up three thousand urgent claims for the expense of emergency medical treatment and denied to others the right of emergency medical treatment.

The disabled situation will never be satisfactory, possibly, until all the responsibility is definitely centralized in one place, perhaps in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and until such a centralized bureau has emergency funds and discretionary powers to meet new situations as they arise—such distressing situations as Congress has already convincingly demonstrated that it cannot foresee.

Winning with Words

JUST as there are strange fish in the fathomless depths of the ocean which rarely come into the upper waters to meet the human gaze, so there are strange words deep down in the dictionary which live their obscure and dark lives far from the sight of man. Of late years, however, modern politics has given these sand-burrowing, crustacean, deep-sea words little rest. One after another they are hooked and drawn flapping into the sunlight to please the tongues of millions. They become almost priceless during the trans-continental Babel known as our national campaign.

The late Theodore Roosevelt was, of course, the best word fisherman of our time. People watched in fascination while he stood on the beach of everyday conversation, whipped his linguistic rod and hauled to shore such expressive words as honeyfugler, molly-coddle, Byzantine and muck-raker.

In these modern days, when the successful politician must be a practical psychologist, myriad hooks are always out for spell words. One of them—or a happy collection of half a dozen ordinary words—may be worth a million carefully written in documents or spoken from Pullman car platforms. Napoleon said God was on the side of the strongest battalions. The modern political manager is convinced that Providence favors the side with the strongest vowels.

While the World Waits

DID a lapel button adorned with presidential and vice-presidential candidates in an apparent hammerlock ever alter a single pencil mark on a ballot? Has a vacillating voter ever been influenced to leap off the fence of indecision into one or the other party pasture all because his eye was caught by a twenty-by-thirty, openwork, drop-stitch banner flung across Main Street? Probably not. Yet we have these campaign appurtenances today even as we had them in 1916, 1912, and back along through the quartettes of years. We have no moss-gray cathedrals unshingled since the Middle Ages, no crumbling forums dating from the Roman occupation, but when we get hold of a tradition, by thunder, how we do hang onto it!

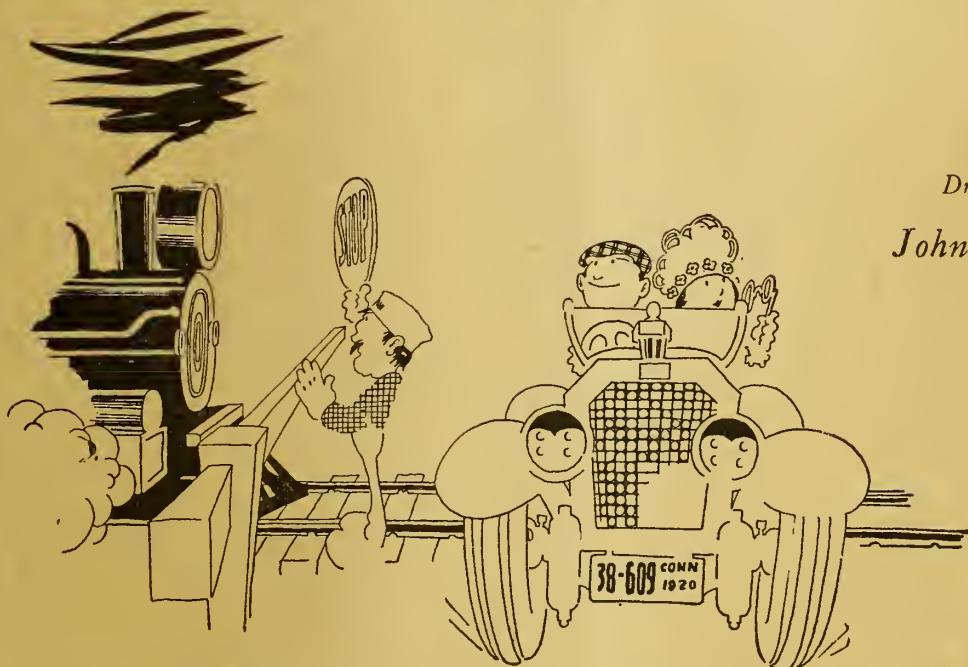
The Motorists' Paradise



The gasoline lake



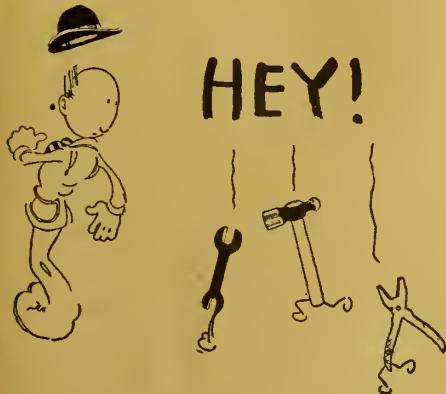
The shoe tree



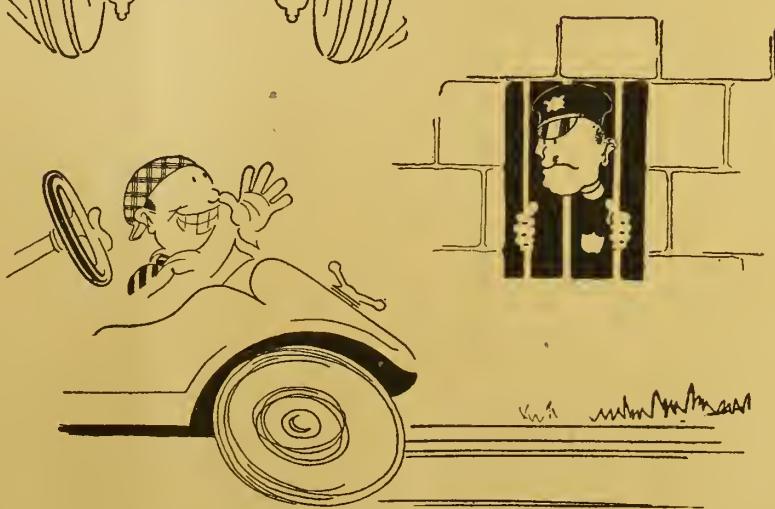
The railroad crossing

Drawings by

John Held, Jr.



The non-loseable tool



The ideal traffic-cop post

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for Bursts and Duds. Unavailable jokes will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor, Bursts and Duds, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d street, New York City.

Frontier Etiquette

Fresh from Boston, the lawyer in the frontier town had just finished a glowing summing up for the defense. There ensued a long pause and the Easterner turned in some embarrassment to the judge.

"Your honor," he asked, "will you charge the jury?"

"Oh, no, I guess not," answered the judge benignantly. "They ain't got much anyway, so I let them keep all they can make on the side."

The Thirty-minute Eggs

"Lissen," said the hard-boiled cop to the refractory tramp, "don't get gay now. I'm a tough baby. Remember my wife's pet canary barks back at the bull dogs."

"Call that tough, do ya?" countered the bum. "Say, bo, crack me in the head with yer billy if yer want to. I'm so tough I'll just bleed wood alcohol."

Psychological Moment

As Barney Bump wandered disconsolately down the street, nursing a much swollen jaw, he was the object of sympathy and advice from all sides.

"Why don't you go to a dentist, Barney?" asked one.

"I'm going to," mumbled Barney, from one side of his face, "Sunday afternoon."

"Sunday afternoon? Why, the dentists aren't open Sunday afternoon."

Barney snorted. "I know they ain't," he growled, "that's how I got the nerve to pick out Sunday afternoon as a good time to go."

The Bullseye Shave

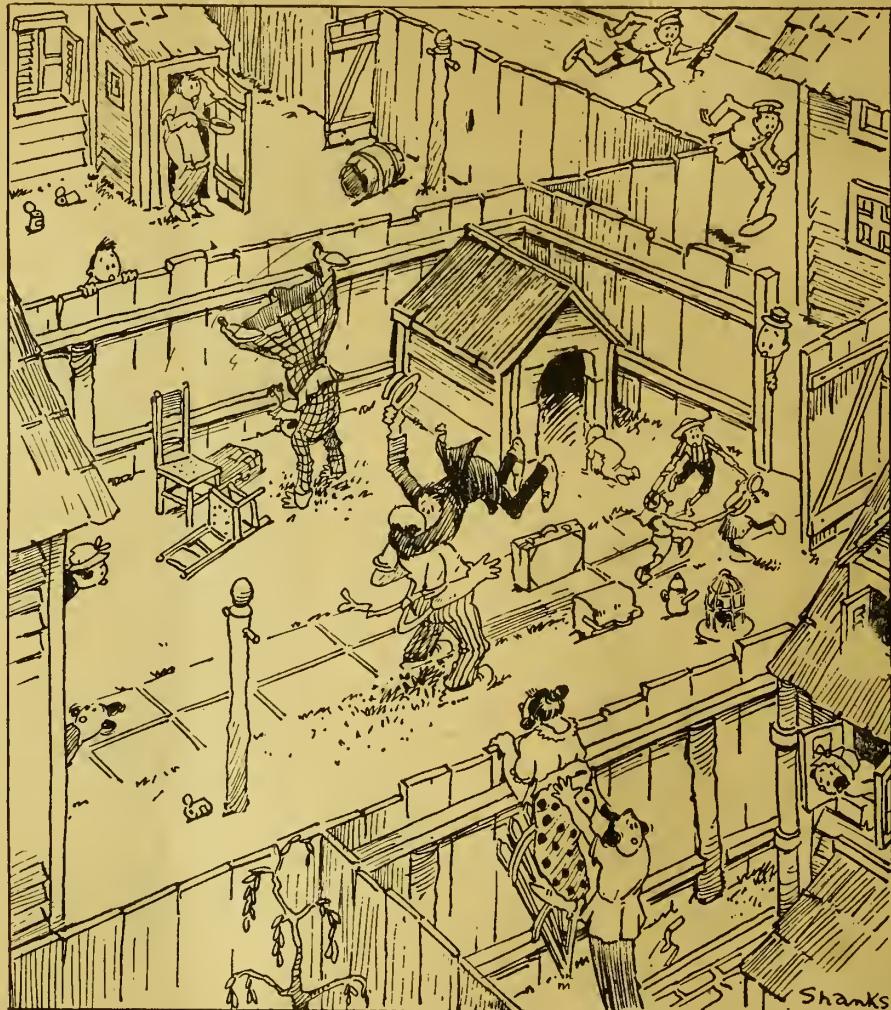
The barber of a homeward-bound transport was trying to impress his soldier-assistant that it was no cinch to shave a man whenever the five-inch gun, mounted directly overhead, went into action. But the doughboy refused to be impressed.

"Buddy," he said, calmly scraping the face of a squirming victim, "shavin' a guy where them things start from ain't nothin', but it takes nerve when you gotta shave 'em where they finish."

According to His Bent

Down the street floated the fledgling rookie, happy in his cigarette and at peace with the world. Even the abrupt stopping directly in front of him of a man with silver eagles on his shoulders failed to annoy him. He smiled with a polite lack of interest and started to move aside.

"Hey, you!" bellowed the man of eagles. "How long have you been in the Army? Don't you know an officer when you see one? What are you doing with that cigarette in your face?"



Extraordinary behavior of the Jones family when, after searching for six weeks for a place to live in, they finally get a lease on a dog kennel. It's small, but then it's cozy

Didn't they ever teach you to salute? Is your right hand paralyzed? Do you know who I am?"

"I ain't got the faintest idea," replied the rookie mildly, picking out the last question to answer, "but I'd say at a pot shot that you'd make one swell little detective."

The Good Auld Lang Syne

The youthful adventurer sat on his pack at the command to halt and gazed wearily at the sea of mud that surrounded him on all sides. As far as the eye could reach nothing existed but mud, more mud and still more mud, with the wrecked remains of barbed-wire entanglements as the only relief from the monotony.

"And to think," he mused, "that I used to kick about having to cut the grass."

This Is Awful

Hibernian soda clerk: "Well, gents, wot'll yer have. Orangeade or lemonade?"

Humorous customer: "Gimme a George-Ade."

H. S. C.: "Right ye are. And how'll ye have it? Shtrong or faible?"

Change of Heart

Rastus, in his best Sunday-go-to-meet'n' black suit, was about to start for church when stopped by his tearful spouse.

"Rastus," she mourned, "kain't go to Mefodist chu'ch no more. Done had religion changed by de 'thorities."

"How come, woman, how come? 'Thorities ain't got nothin' 'gainst Mefodist chu'ch. Dey kain't change you' religion."

"Kain't, hey?" sniffed his spouse.

"Dey done it. Census man comes to house the other day and asks what chu'ch does we go to. Ah says, 'Mefo-dist', and he writes down, 'Protestant.' Now we-all got to find ourse'ves the Protestant chu'ch."

Shining Example

An admiral whose propensity for profanity is well known throughout the fleet happened along one day while the captain of the flagship was holding mast. Observing his orderly in the

line-up of culprits, he promptly flared forth into a rage, fixed him coldly with his eyes, and snorted:

"Thompson, what in the hell are you doing there?"

"Sir," replied Thompson, "I was put on the report for using profane language."

The Primitive Man

They used to say of a certain Army outfit that if its commander awoke in heaven the first thing he would call for

would be a razor. Never was mortal being so immaculate and never did mortal captain exact so much in the same line from his men.

One day he lined them up and, as usual, walked up and down the ranks inspecting each man. Suddenly he stopped aghast. Just below the right ear of one was a quarter-inch patch of down where the issue safety had skidded.

"Woof!" exploded the skipper. "And where did you come from, Tarzan?"

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Medals for the "D.D."

To the Editor: Referring to D. W. Pinkhard's letter in your issue of August 20th on the subject of awarding Victory Medals to men who took part in battle but were later court-martialed and given dishonorable discharges, I am surprised that such a request should be given prominence.

I believe law is law, and when a man is convicted in civil or military court he loses his former status as a good citizen or soldier. He therefore has no right to enjoy the honor of a medal given as a mark of appreciation by the American people.

I think that any man who had been given a dishonorable discharge and is satisfied that the verdict of the court-martial was fair should forget all about it and not even hope for a medal. On the other hand, if a man feels he did not have a square deal, that is a different matter. He is then entitled to a chance to try to prove his case and should be given help if he needs it.

E. W. SEARS

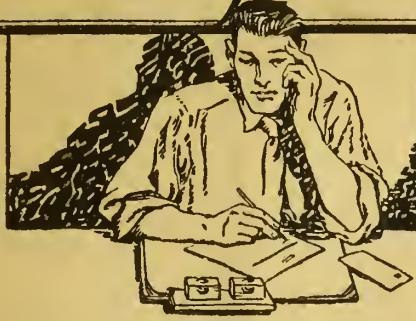
Omaha, Neb.

Nerves and the Draft

To the Editor: The writer is not opposed to the theory of a national draft system in a military emergency, but he is opposed to a draft administered so ruthlessly as to violate elementary principles of humanity and Christianity.

Public Health Service hospitals today are filled with pitiful cases exemplifying the havoc to health and fortune that can be wrought by a draft manipulated, without rational restraints, by a public hangman. Many of these poor fellows never saw battle, yet their whole physical and mental fabric is vitiated—in most cases beyond repair. These victims are of two classes: those suffering from aggravated physical complications; and those neurotic subjects suffering from nervous exhaustion and mental psychosis superinduced by military service. One of these unfortunates, inherently willing and honest, had importuned his draft board to take note of his nervous instability, only to evoke the examining doctor's sardonic assurance that "everybody is nervous on such an occasion."

Sound health should be the main prerequisite to military service. Sometimes it seemed in the last draft that those accepted represented those least disposed to worm out of their duty—



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jects of general interest. The only
restriction imposed is that, because
of space demands, no letter may
exceed two hundred words.

the more the pity that the unfit should have lacked at least the same protection as society affords a sick horse.

The above is inspired by a visit to one of the Government hospitals filled with nerve-jangled and psycho-neurotic ex-service men. This is the result of a system which drafted men suffering from constitutional nervous ailments and drilled them for months in the crippling process of "development."

VICTOR N. VETROMILE
Everett, Mass.

The Judging of Candidates

To the Editor: Crockett Post No. 33 intends to dig into the record of each and every man who is up for public office, and to lay the records, whether good or bad, before the members of this Post. We can then go to the polls and vote intelligently. We are not doing this as a political organization, but for the welfare of ourselves. Past performances have proved what the ignorant or don't-give-a-hang voter has accomplished, and we, for one post, are going to at least try to know what we are doing when we vote next. We feel that if each post would take a little more interest in who is to make our laws and enforce them, we, as ex-service men, would get a little more consideration.

H. L. CUMMINGS
Sect., Crockett Post,
Crockett, Cal.

Immigration

To the Editor: In the August 20th issue a New York woman mentions that a "horde of immigration" is coming in every day.

I wish to give a few facts about immigration. In the five weeks ending July 30, 1920, the total number of third class passengers landing at Ellis Island was 84,492, while the total number of third-class passengers departing during the same period was 63,219, which indicates the number of arrivals exceeded the number of departures by 21,273. Approximately two-fifths of those arriving and one-third of those leaving are women and children. This would mean that probably 50,695 men arrived in the period mentioned, while 42,146 departed, the net gain of new men for the country being 8,529, or at the rate of 1,700 a week.

This number is smaller than the average for the corresponding period for any year from 1875 to 1914. What we need is more of the right kinds of immigrants to fill the shortage of labor in factories and on the farm.

O. A. WUOLIE
San Francisco, Cal.

The Mexican Draft Law

To the Editor: In the WEEKLY of July 16 was printed a letter in which I suggested that in case of another war the Government should draft all the single men first and use only them as long as the supply lasted, except in the case of men who married after war was declared.

In the issue of August 6 Lawrence Allen, of Pontiac, Ill., says single men have as many responsibilities as married men, and he asks why they should be taken first. If I had thought that married men have no more responsibilities than single men I would not have said what I did. I have never tried being a married man myself, but from the way some of them lose their pep and become gray or bald in a few years, I always imagined they must have quite a lot of responsibilities.

I observed quite a lot in the Army, and saw things in Canada, Mexico, England and France. In the last ten years, also, I have knocked about a bit in the oil fields, the mines and Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado. I have worked on construction gangs and with aggregations of men on all kinds of work. It has been my impression that the ma-

jority of single men are rather a care-free bunch.

As for the suggestion that I go to Russia and line up with the Reds, I will say that I would as soon do this as go to Mexico and join with the insurrectos, who take the whole family and the dog when they go to war. Mr. Allen's "take-'em-all" argument seems to be in keeping with the Mexican plan.

JOHN W. CAVENDER

Wellsville, Kans.

Medals for the Modest?

To the Editor: And I suppose they will soon be measuring up some of the

yellow boys for Victory Medals. The way some of them have been treated it would also seem proper that they be presented with one.

C. W. METZLER

Chicago, Ill.

Liberty Bond "Bullshevicks"

To the Editor: Have you noticed the number of persons who don't want to hear any more about the war and want to forget the fellows who preserved this country from the fate of France and Belgium? Also, have you noticed the number of persons who are blowing off about the two or three Liberty

Bonds they gave their good money for, because the price of the bonds has slumped? How much did they give, tell me? What level-headed person wouldn't loan his coin out at 4 percent? They ought to thank their lucky stars that they didn't have to give up a \$150 a month position in 1917 to accept a \$30 one. Think how soft it was to claim flat feet or a leaking heart and stand in with the board to remain at home piling up coin in the bank, and now go racing around in an auto. Are these people patriots or are they "Bullshevicks"? L. B. C.

Maysville, Ky.

CARRYING ON

Post correspondents: What is your Post doing? Tell it here. Copy for this department supplied by The American Legion News Service, 627 West 43d Street, New York City

"PUT Fighting Blood in Your Business" is a slogan that has been whole-heartedly adopted by the Sioux City Tribune, of Sioux City, Iowa, where practically every position of importance is held down by ex-service men and Legionnaires. The managing editor, circulation manager, news editor, want ad manager, cartoonist, six reporters, mailing room foreman, four mailers, two advertising men and two make-up men were in the Army, and the business manager is a former gob. Also, the city editor was in the hospital corps, and the telegraph editor and mechanical superintendent were engineers.

Ten or twelve other men who are working on the paper in various capacities were in the service. "These are reasons enough for the Tribune's growth and prosperity," writes John H. Kelly, the managing editor.

The man's size job of taking over and operating a Broadway success was the task S. Rankin Drew Post, of New York City set itself to and successfully carried out recently. "Abraham Lincoln," the historical drama of John Drinkwater, the noted English playwright, was given for nine consecutive performances under the auspices of the Post. Scores of Legionnaires attended

the play as the guests of S. Rankin Drew Post, which each night gave over a box to the service men and their invited notables. A considerable sum was realized from the week's run, a percentage of each night's profits being turned over to the Post to be added to its fund for clubrooms and general purposes. The executive committee of the Post, of which Wells Hawks is chairman, was responsible for the management of the theater during the Legion run of "Abraham Lincoln."

An automobile excursion to Lake Ronkonkoma was one of the recent activities of Richmond Hill, Staten Island, Post. Once arrived at the lake a real country dinner was served, followed by athletic events and a baseball game.

In order to honor comrades who died in the war, Ellensburg, Wash., Post has changed its name to Austin-Rees-Wheeler Post. The Post will be allotted a special day at the Kittitas County fair, when it will be in charge of the entire program. "A Street in Paris" is promised as one of the attractions the Legionnaires will put on. Oo-oo-la! la!

A NEW wrinkle in the way of entertainment has been discovered in the celebration staged jointly by Alfred William Leach Post, of Olympia, Wash., and Ira Crater Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. At a "Dad's Night" the service men brought their fathers along and showed them a big time. Many men from the Legion Post traveled the thirty miles between Olympia and Centralia to meet National Commander D'Olier when he stopped there on his western trip. The funeral of Cecil Dooley, of Little Rock, whose body recently was returned from France, was conducted by William Leach Post and Ira Cater Post, of the V. F. W.

Raymond A. Schroth, commander of the Trenton, N. J., Post, has proved himself a hero in peace as well as in war. The other day he saved two women from drowning in the surf at Atlantic City while on the annual outing of the church choir of which they all were members.

An American Legion float designed by Earl D. Bottomley, adjutant of the

REPAIRING THE WORLD'S WOUNDED

THE AMERICAN LEGION has taken steps to ascertain at first hand what Europe has done for its war-disabled, and whether, after a study of the systems for the rehabilitation of the wounded in the various nations abroad, America can profit by their example.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips has left for Belgium, where she will sit as the Legion's delegate, representing the war disabled of the United States, at the fourth Inter-Allied Conference to study questions affecting the disabled. The convention will meet at Brussels from September 19 to 24.

After the conference Mrs. Phillips will visit England, France and Italy to observe the practical application of the theories concerning the disabled which will be expounded by the various national experts at Brussels.

Mrs. Phillips served in France with the ambulance corps and was wounded by shell-fire near Verdun. In the five and a half months she spent recovering in various hospitals she acquired the groundwork of her knowledge of problems affecting the disabled. Arriving in the United States, she established the Carry On Association, of which she is the president. The association has been officially endorsed by the United States Government and by The American Legion. Its activities now extend throughout the country.

Mrs. Phillips has been decorated by the French government and enjoys the distinction of being the only woman ever recommended to receive the Con-



Mrs. Wendell Phillips

Harry F. Hovey Post, of Imlay City, Mich., carried off first honors in the Home Coming Week parade recently held in that city. A large globe in the center bore on one side the Legion insignia, and on the other the insignia of the Women's Auxiliary.

In an effort to bring the enrollment of Isaac Davis Post, of Osceola, Iowa, to the 100 percent class, a membership campaign was launched on the night of the formal opening of the new clubrooms. The new headquarters of the Legion are ideally located on the ground floor of the leading hotel in Osceola, facing the main street and the city park.

Friday, August the thirteenth, had no terrors for a certain gang of Legionnaires. Nest No. 1, Amalgamated Order of Hard Boiled Eggs, got together in the American Legion "barnyard" at El Paso, Texas that hoodoo night "to pull some rough stuff for the good of the order." Le Société des 40 Hommes 8 Chevaux seems to have a rival in Texas.

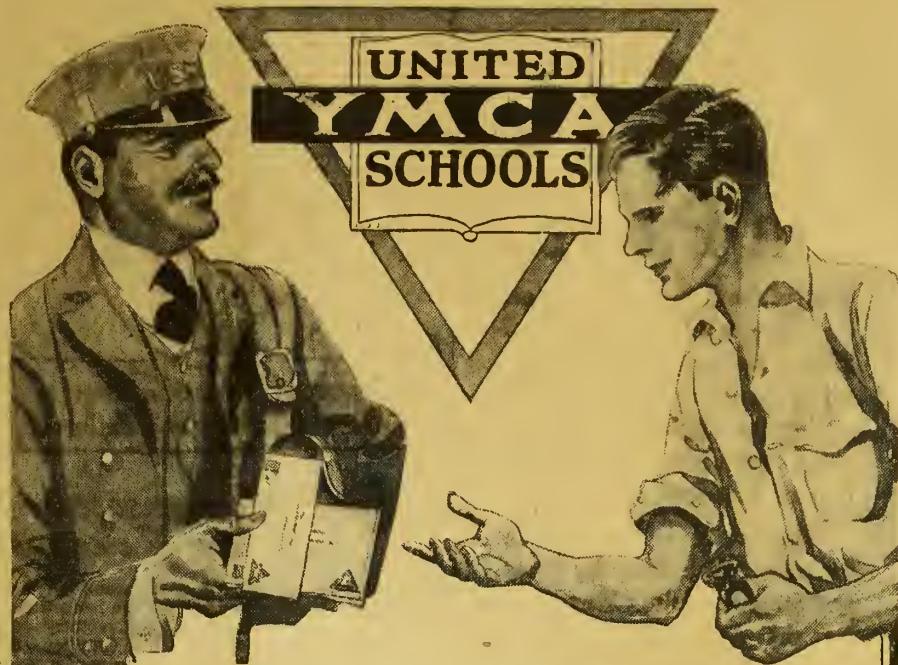
Boston boasts an American Legion Post composed wholly of fire fighters. Known as the Boston Fire Department Post, it extends to all firemen in Massachusetts who are veterans of the World War an invitation to join its ranks. Apply to John McEwan, 11 Wareham street, Boston.

Stephen B. Whalen Post, of Cynthiana, Ky., has received notice that the body of the soldier in whose honor it was named soon will arrive in the United States. The Post will conduct the funeral with full military honors. Whalen was the first man from Harrison County to be killed in action. Recently the Post had charge of the funeral of William Gardiner, late of the Army of Occupation, whose body was returned from Germany.

"Are you a Woolygoofus?" was the question Robbinsdale Post and North Side Post, of Minneapolis, Minn. demanded of the Legionnaires to whom they sent invitations to their picnic, a Woolygoofus being defined as a person who wouldn't be there. No, there weren't very many Woolygoofuses. More than 1,000 persons were present.

ARTHUR W. KIPLING, adjutant of the Paris Post, represented American ex-service men at the annual convention of the Union Nationale des Combatants in the French capital. "The effort which you are making today, my French comrades," he said, "is identical with the effort which The American Legion is making in the United States. We all seek the recovery of the race, by the young men of the race, for humanity's sake and so that our efforts may end in the fraternity of peoples, it depends upon us, former combatants in the great war, to understand each other, and if necessary to speak frankly while looking each other squarely in the eye."

With the Rev. Earl A. Blackman of Chanute, known as "the fighting parson" as referee, three fast boxing bouts were staged at the athletic carnival of the Harold Andrews Post of Independence, Kans. In a speech before the bouts the parson declared that he would rather box himself in a match than referee or watch it any day. The matches were part of the events of a reunion celebrating the third anniversary of the mobilization of the National Guard companies of the town.



An Opportunity for Ex-Service Men That May Never Come Again

More than 5600 Now Studying

Since the Educational Committee of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council began awarding ex-service men free scholarships in resident schools and correspondence courses, more than five thousand six hundred men who are so situated that they cannot conveniently attend classes have enrolled for home-study courses under the guidance of the earnest instructors of the Extension Division, United Y. M. C. A. Schools.

In some sections of the country the demand for these courses has been so strong that the local committees in charge of the awards have exhausted their part of the fund. In many sections, however, it is still possible for the ex-service man who is ambitious to advance himself to receive, at no expense except postage, a high-class correspondence course of his own selection.

The coming years will demand more than ever the man of special knowledge—the specialist rather than the "handy man." If you are ambitious to hold a better position, to have more power and responsibility, you must make good use of your spare hours in the months ahead. Successful men are not usually geniuses. They just concentrate. You can do what they have done if you have ambition and perseverance. Make up your mind what you want to be or do—and start!

Ask at the nearest Y. M. C. A. for further information or select your subject from the list below and send the coupon for full particulars regarding the course and the supply of free scholarships.

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THE Ex-Service REVIEW



A Digest of News of Interest to
the Former Soldier and Sailor

Belgium Compensates All Her Veterans

The efforts of Belgium's veterans of the World War to obtain compensation from their Government ended in a complete victory on August 7 when the Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously in favor of a law to give all veterans seventy-five francs for each month at the front and fifty francs for each month served in the rear areas. Soldiers captured by the enemy will receive fifty francs for each month of their imprisonment.

Thousands of veterans took part in a parade in Brussels several days before the passage of the law, presenting their claims in person before the doors of the legislative chambers. Public sentiment seemed almost wholly in favor of the principle of the compensation grant, and practically the only division of opinion was over the possible exclusion from the benefits of those who might not need financial assistance. This sentiment is recognized in a recommendation, contained in the bill, that persons who believe they do not need assistance may voluntarily waive their rights to the grants. The law makes no distinctions for rank.

From the sums awarded veterans under the new law will be deducted compensation they have received under previous emergency aid laws, such as the 300 francs given soldiers on their discharge, sums given for the reconstruction of the battle-wrecked homes of veterans and money received from a committee which extended aid to needy ex-service men.

The administration of the compensation law will be in the hands of a committee appointed by the king and composed mostly of veterans. The "Federation of Combatants" will assist in the distribution of the awards.

The compensation grants will be paid in four installments, the first within one year, and the other three each at intervals of three years. Provision is made with limitations, for the payment of the awards to heirs of deceased veterans.

The law provides that the money for the grants shall be derived from a fifty per cent. inheritance tax, from the sale of the property of those adjudged traitors during the war and through special levies provided for by a law passed July 20, 1920.

Ruling of Treasury Affects Federal Board

Whether or not the 40,000 disabled veterans taking vocational training are entitled to that medical supervision and treatment necessary to keep them in a fit condition to pursue their courses is a question that has been brought to a sharp issue by a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury holding that the Federal Board for Vocational Education must discontinue paying doctor and medical bills for its trainees.

The Federal Board up to this time has considered that it had the authority and the duty to keep the men placed in training in a state of health conducive to rehabilitation.

The Comptroller of the Treasury says no,—

that if the men are suffering from a recurrence of a disability or a disability or sickness traceable to war service it is up to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance or the Public Health Service to provide medical attention and hospitalization, and, that if they are unfortunate enough to become sick with any one of the maladies or diseases human flesh is heir to, irrespective of and not traceable to war service, it is up to them to pay their doctors' bills out of their own pockets.

More than 2,500 vouchers covering obligations for medical services to men in training are held up by the Comptroller's decision, but as they were incurred in good faith the Board will not throw them back on the men but hold them and ask authority of Congress to pay them.

In the meantime, at the instance and insistence of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, W. W. Warwick, the Comptroller, has promised to reconsider his decision.

New York May Have Compensation Parade

A proposal that veterans of the World War hold a mammoth parade in New York City as a reminder to the public that the country has forgotten its obligations—testified to so many times during the shouting and the tumult—has been followed by endorsements of the plan by a number of posts of The American Legion. The proposal was advanced by the New York American, which urged that a "Petition in Boots" will be more effective in the effort to obtain compensation for ex-service men than appeals to evasive politicians.

Seventy-Seventh's Reunion—The annual reunion of the Seventy-Seventh Division on Sunday, September 19, will be an excursion by boat from New York City to Bear Mountain, forty-five miles. Nineteen American Legion Posts, composed entirely of veterans of this division, hold their meetings in the Division Association's clubhouse at 27 West Twenty-fifth street, and these posts have arranged the excursion.

New Fourragere Awards—The French Government has announced formally that the right to wear the fourragere of the Croix de Guerre has been bestowed on two additional American units, the Second and Third Machine Gun Battalions of the First Division. Each battalion received two citations in the French Orders of the Army, a prerequisite to the honor just granted.

Return of the Battle Dead—The removal of the bodies of American soldiers from the battle areas in France was scheduled to start September 15. The great majority of America's 70,000 dead in France lie in the cemeteries within the "Zone of the Armies." The bodies of more than 5,000 have already arrived in the United States from the cemeteries of the back areas. The Cemetery Division of the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington recently issued a notice that, while changes in the wishes of relatives with reference to the return of the bodies will be heeded to the latest moment, these changes may not be considered after the work of exhumation in a particular area has been completed.

Washington Forgets the War—One by one the reminders of the war are disappearing from Washington. The large temporary office buildings are being closed. The first big one to be torn down will be the two-story structure occupied by the Council for the National Defense. It cost \$225,000 and has 100,000 square feet of floor space.

The Cost of a Transport—Bids for the construction of the proposed U. S. Transport Henderson showed a difference of nearly \$4,500,000 between figures submitted by two rival companies. One offered to construct the boat, 484 feet long, for \$6,950,000, while the other offered to do the same work for \$2,493,000. Bids of five other corporations averaged \$5,000,000.

Veterans Get Offices—Ex-service men were pretty well recognized in recent appoint-

ments for the city offices of Sacramento. Maj. H. H. Sydenham, of the 145th Machine Gun Battalion, was appointed chief of police; Loyal C. Moore, formerly C. O. of a National Guard outfit, was made chief of the fire department, and Dr. Harold Barnard, who worked in number of camp base hospitals, was chosen as city physician. Dr. Timothy Lyman, formerly of the naval hospital at Mare Island, was appointed emergency surgeon.

Vocational Board Enrollment—Figures recently given out show that 38,622 veterans are now students under the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the fourteen districts into which the country has been divided. District No. 2, composed of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, leads numerically, with 5,898 men enrolled, while District No. 8, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, is second with 4,300 students. The number of men receiving instruction for the blind is 125.

So That's It!—Congressman T. W. Sims, who was recently defeated for the Democratic nomination in the Eighth Tennessee District by Capt. Gordon Browning, declares that "the universal sentiment of appreciation and gratitude on the part of the people toward our ex-service men" was the reason for his failure.

Wants Camp Gordon Preserved—Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has asked the Secretary of War to reconsider the decision of the Department to abandon Camp Gordon, near Atlanta. The Fifth Division, now numbering less than 5,000 personnel, is stationed here. The camp cost the Government nearly \$7,000,000 and comprises nearly 1,000 buildings.

Panama to Washington Flight—Another rail-blazing flight is being planned by the Army Air Service. Lieut. Charles B. Austin will attempt to fly from Panama to Washington. The trial will be made in a D. H. 4-B plane early in September. The most hazardous part of the proposed flight will be the first jump from Panama to Jamaica, which is an airline route of 650 miles. The total distance is 439 miles. Lieutenant Austin will fly a machine.

Names of Jewish Dead—In order that it may insure that the graves of all Jewish soldiers buried abroad are marked with the six-pointed Star of David, the headboard authorized for graves of men of the Jewish faith, the Jewish Welfare Board, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York City, requests that veterans of the A. E. F. send in the names of my Jewish soldiers who died overseas. The board has already compiled a partial list and wishes the help of veterans to make its list complete.

The Army and the H. C. L.—It's a good thing your Uncle's hired hands in olive drab don't have to dress this year like the Elmers in the shirt and collar advertisements. The War Department has just decided that the \$5 a month, which was the average cost per man for laundry work last year, is too high, in view of new orders for economy. So, this year \$30 must pay for a whole year's laundry for each man.

The Shears and Pastepot Service—The Army Recruiting Service is hunting for ten good newspaper men for jobs on the *Amaroc News*, the official paper of the American Forces on the Rhine. They are wanted to succeed present reporters, editors and mechanical men whose enlistments have expired. They will be enlisted for three years.

The Back-to-the-Army Reunion—Major Gen. James G. Harbord is the father of a new idea for divisional reunions. When the Second Division, which he formerly commanded, gets together next year it will not be in any large city. The old timers will have a "back-to-the-Army" reunion at Camp Travis, Tex., where General Harbord is now in command. The veterans will be assigned to their old outfits during the reunion and the whole camp will be on a holiday basis.

Review Notes

Army hospitals are now signing up internes at \$75 a month, with food and quarters furnished free. Men accepted are expected to qualify for the Army Medical Service.

It took 395 enemy shells to kill a poilu and 75 to wound one, according to a French scientist.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

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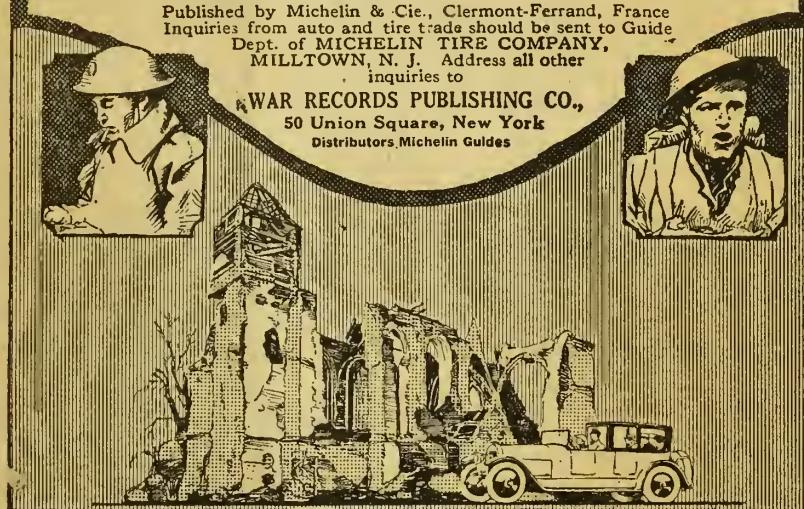
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Franklin D'Olier, National Commander, speaking at the grave of Warren Grimm, victim of the Armistice Day murders at Centralia, Wash.

ROLL YOUR OWN HOME

(Continued from page 4)

bank directors. Straddling the entire landscape and knocking the horizon all out of plumb were enough house parts to build movie towns for all the film companies in Southern California.

In order to prove there wasn't any trick to it, the bungalowbrows who had shipped it to us had it all catalogued up—doors in one cluster, then a neat little nosedog of window frames, a bouquet of ceilings and a salad of stairs. Stairs—there were millions of them! It was as easy to trail as a classified 'phone directory.

"They've made a slight error on their books," I said. "They sent us a skyscraper. Call up the Woolworth estate and tell them we don't want their building, and to send a boy after it."

Even the wife looked a trifle set back. "Maybe you'd better get a man to help you put it together," she said.

"Man!" I said. "I'm going to call up General Crowder and ask him if the draft is still working. This is a national emergency."

The natives were taking an unholy interest in the contraption, being used to building houses by starting at the bottom and working up instead of getting the whole structure at one swell foop and doing it up with safety pins and hooks and eyes, so I impressed a bunch of them into service.

We decided to conform to tradition by beginning with the cellar, but it appeared that there wasn't any cellar. The thing that we thought was the cellar turned out to be the fireplace. No cellar—and the fatal Eighteenth still going strong!

So we began with the piazza. That was as far as we got the first day. That night the wife and I slept on it, using a couple of nice soft pine doors for blankets. The day after that we added the front door.

All the members of the audience—and we had the whole population of Ludlow Center for an audience—took a constantly increasing interest in the proceedings and helped us out with suggestions and some active co-operation. We found one lad wandering around with a lost look on his face and a section of the roof in his hands, looking for some place to put it. You could tell the roof from the floor because the floor was shinier.

That was the great fascination about the thing—it's element of chance. You never knew but what the steam radiator was going to develop into the gas stove, and there wasn't an atom of difference

to the naked eye between the bathtub and the refrigerator.

But glory be, little by little it began to look like something. We did have a good deal of trouble figuring out how to get the stairs up because, if you didn't have the second story up there was nothing to hitch them to, and if the stairs weren't up how were you going to lug the second floor up to where tradition and usage have always put the second floor?

Then came the great day. Everything seemed to be complete. Shingle ZZ482 had been securely clamped on top of Shingle YY482, Door F12 was securely fitted on Hinges WM28, the whole thing looked O.K. to the last thumbtack. All we needed to do was to go living there.

True, we had put in a number of innovations and the house we built resembled the one we had picked out in the catalog no more than an A.O.H. picnic resembles the regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society.

IT was a bit stringy here and there, and we had to get into the library through a window, not having been able to locate the door that went with it, although I finally did find it doing duty as the front of the sideboard, but on the whole it was mighty creditable.

"Hector," said the wife, "now isn't this a lot better than a stuffy old apartment house? I always did hate apartment houses."

"So did I," I said. "Hereafter, I'm off of apartment houses for life."

While we were standing there admiring our handiwork, a couple of moving vans chugged up, and the driver of one approached me with a letter in his hand.

"Be you him?" he asked, pointing to the address.

"I be me," I said. "Gimme."

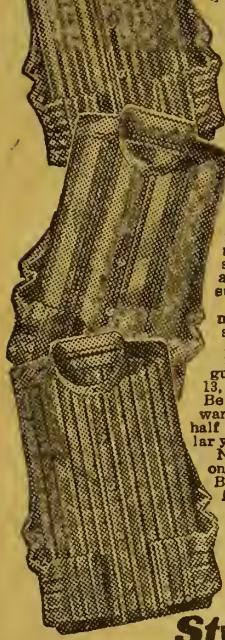
He gamme. I opened the letter. It was from the bungolowlife we had been doing business with.

"Dear Sir," he wrote. "Through a much regretted error we have discovered that we inadvertently shipped you the parts and materials of the wrong building by mistake. Although your order specifies the Rosemere Bungalow, we find that we sent you our collapsible Vallambrosia Apartments."

Whatever they can say about us, nobody can deny that we are game losers. I'm going to town today to buy a dumbwaiter and a rubber plant.

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Regarding Circulation and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual subscription price, \$2.00. Postage free in the United States, its dependencies, and Mexico. Add 50 cents a year postage for Canada, and \$1.00 a year for all foreign countries. The annual subscription rate to members of The American Legion is \$1.00, payable as National dues through local posts only. Single copies, 10 cents. No subscriptions commenced with back issues.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS: The old as well as the new address must be given with request for change. Legion members should give name and number of post to which they belong. At least two weeks is necessary for a change of address to become effective.

No subscription agents are employed, but regular newsdealers will accept subscriptions from persons other than members of The American Legion.

Address all correspondence to 627 West 43d st., New York City.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 627 West 43d st., New York City. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is always glad to consider articles, jokes and cartoons, and to receive letters and suggestions from its readers. Manuscript should be accompanied by postage and an addressed envelope for return if unaccepted.

ROLL CALL

This department is placed at the disposal of ex-service men and their relatives for the renewal of friendships formed in the war and in getting information about casualties. Inquiries should be addressed ROLL CALL, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.

In the Casualty List



LINBERG PRISON CAMP, Germany—Corporal Meekan and any other prisoners who knew Lowe E. Fisher are asked to write to Mary C. Fisher, 142 Adolph ave., Akron, Ohio.

1ST AIR SQUADRON—Lt. William B. Cowart last heard from when sent on observation mission in St. Mihiel sector. Information concerning his death wanted by Mrs. E. B. Cowart, 3108 Caroline st., Houston, Texas.

3D M. G. BN.—Richard S. Russell severely wounded near Cantigny on May 28, 1918; later reported dead. Mother, Mrs. R. D. Russell, Wills Point, Texas, wants information.

7TH INF., Co. G.—Robert A. Masterson killed at Montfaucon on October 6, 1918. Details desired by father, James T. Masterson, Moulton, Ala.

8TH CO. TRANS. CORPS—Richard Condon last heard from at A. P. O. 701 in April, 1919. Whereabouts sought by Miss Katy Condon, 5035 Bedford ave., Omaha, Nebr.

17TH F. A. BTRY. A.—George E. Finiele killed near Cocherel. Information wanted from buddies; particularly R. A. Manhardt, Raymond Young and Samuel Gaskell, by mother, Mrs. Nellie M. Finiele, 313 Simmons ave., Huron, S. D.

30TH INF., Co. E.—Richard L. or Lloyd Stutsman wounded about Oct. 1, 1918, and died October 11. Information wanted by mother, Mrs. Maggie Stutsman, Red Bluff, Calif.

38TH INF., Co. L.—Antone Morris killed July 24, 1918. Particulars wanted by sister, Mrs. Annie Hogan, 9 Harmony st., New Bedford, Mass.

47TH INF., Co. I.—Arthur L. McLoskey last reported ill in Base Hospital, Camp Mills, L. I., on May 11, 1918. Contradictory reports regarding his disappearance and death received by mother. Name and address of nurse who talked by long distance telephone to mother especially wanted. Send information to Mrs. George McLoskey, 315 N. Senate ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

79TH CO., 6TH MARINES—Charles E. Enderle reported wounded and missing in action about July 18, 1918. Write E. C. Michael, 10 High st., Amsterdam, N. Y.

84TH CO., 6TH MARINES—Cpl. Leo C. Greenup killed near St. Mihiel early in October, 1918. Location of grave wanted by brother, George L. Greenup, 1732 Canfield ave., E., Detroit, Mich.

103D INF., M. G. CO.—Leon Cushion killed in action. Information wanted by A. B. Cushion, East Hardwick, Vt.

109TH INF., Co. I.—Leo J. Truckey killed in the Argonne on Oct. 1, 1918. His mother, Mrs. Anna Truckey, 715 Middle st., North Braddock, Pa., wants information.

112TH INF., Co. D.—Irvin F. Donaldson reported killed Oct. 12, 1918. Information about death and personal effects sought by mother, Mrs. E. A. Donaldson, 731 East Broadway, Cushing, Okla.

112TH INF., M. G. CO.—Clarence Cooley reported killed; buried in old German cemetery near Belleau Wood. Mother, Mrs. William S. Cooley, Route 1, Evansport, Ohio, wants details.

141ST INF., Co. E.—Cpl. William T. Callaway missing in action on Oct. 26, 1918; later reported killed in action on same date. Information wanted by sister, Lena Callaway, Route C, San Antonio, Texas.

533D ENG., Co. B.—Sgt. John F. Hotchkiss reported dead of accidental gunshot wounds on Oct. 18, 1918. Officer in command asked to send particulars to John L. Barton, 817 Williams st., Omaha, Nebr.

The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY's service to relatives of missing men and to inquiries for details concerning the deaths overseas has been greatly extended by the American Legion News Service, which has arranged for the regular publication of such items in more than 1,000 newspapers in all States.



"Good Bye, Boys!"

"Today I dropped in for a last word with the boys at the office. And as I saw Tom and Dave there at the same old desk it came to me suddenly that they had been there just so the day I came with the firm four years ago.

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MORE BEDS AND LESS BEDLAM

(Continued from page 9)

lar patients, keep on along the same line until every tubercular ex-service man is on a Government bed under Government care."

The Director of the Bureau of War Risk insurance immediately set in motion the machinery to carry through Dr. Pattison's program for tubercular ex-service men and women.

Likewise being unacquainted with the problem of mental diseases, Uncle Sam's new hospital man called in the great expert who had been in charge of that work under the Surgeon General of the A. E. F., Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, the present director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and said to him:

"Here we have more than 5,000 ex-service men suffering from mental diseases and disorders as a result of their military experience, all but 1,309 of whom are in State, county and private insane institutions dotted throughout the country. What shall we do about it? Tell me what to do and I will do it."

WHHEREUPON Dr. Salmon took a week off, looked all about, over, under and through the situation with reference to hospitalization of ex-service mental cases and reported after this manner:

"The most acute problem in soldier rehabilitation is the care of those who are absolutely helpless, the cases we call neuro-psychiatric. They form at this time practically one-third of the great circle of pain and suffering that came from the guns of war. Their number will constantly increase from the present mark of 5,000 to at least 12,000 within the next five years' time, and their proportionate part of the problem of rehabilitation from a percentage of one-third to one-half.

"It is a crime to shove these men off in State insane asylums, private institutions and county almshouses. Immediate steps should be taken to convert at least one of the soldiers' homes into a great sanitarium of a thousand beds which should be made a model in its organization, staff, equipment and methods for the treatment of mental diseases and disorders. Ultimately, and the sooner the better, facilities of a similar kind should be provided for every single ex-service man or woman suffering from a mental disease or disorder as a result of service."

And so it came about that Dr. Salmon was sent out to the great soldiers' home at Marion, Indiana, to draw up plans for carrying into effect his recommendations, with the result that by October 1 what will be called the Marion National Sanitarium, a great institution with five different groups of hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases and disorders, will be ready to receive its first ex-service patients.

With reference to the general medical and surgical cases which constitute about one-third of the 18,000 ex-service patients, the new program is built on the same idea of concentration.

THE Government has no duty anywhere paramount to its obligation to the soldiers, sailors and marines disabled in its service. Congress has seen fit, largely at the instance of The

American Legion, to make the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance responsible for the performance of that duty, until June 30, 1921, at least. It is a man's size job. Between 1,500 and 2,000 ex-service men are each month falling by the wayside with injuries or diseases contracted in the service. What is Cholmeley-Jones going to do about it? I thought ex-service folk everywhere would want to know at as nearly first hand as possible, so I went to see him.

"Won't you please tell the members of The American Legion how you visualize this new duty of yours?" I asked.

"I am going to raise heaven and hell," he said, "to see that the disabled get all that is coming to them—adequate treatment, adequate service, adequate hospitalization—and in doing this, I am going to seek the cooperation of not only all the agencies of the Government, but of such organizations as the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, The American Legion, the American Red Cross, and many other similar organizations who are equally interested and concerned in the future health and welfare of all those men and women who suffered, either by injury or disease, as a result of their military or naval service."

"I am going to see that full use is made of all government owned and operated hospital beds, which includes those of the United States Public Health Service, of the Army, of the Navy, and of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The hospital facilities of the United States Public Health Service will be utilized for the care of general, medical, tubercular, nervous and mental patients. The hospital beds of the Army will be used for the care of general medical and surgical as well as tubercular cases. The Navy hospitals will be used for the care of general, medical and surgical cases. As regards facilities of the National Homes, the program for their use provides for the conversion of the two complete homes into national sanitaria for the treatment of tubercular ex-soldiers—each sanatorium with a capacity of approximately one thousand patients. Another complete home will be converted into a sanatorium for the treatment of mental and nervous patients with a capacity of one thousand beds.

"**A**t the present time," he said, "there are 17,981 ex-service men and women patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in hospitals. Of that number, 8,123 are in government owned and operated hospitals and 9,858 are in private institutions, private hospitals and State and county institutions. Thus 17,981 patients are scattered pell-mell in more than 1,000 hospitals in practically as many communities throughout the United States. This is manifestly an unsatisfactory condition.

"The problem therefore is for the Government to secure, by lease or otherwise, additional facilities for the care and treatment of these patients under government supervision rather than to have them scattered two here,

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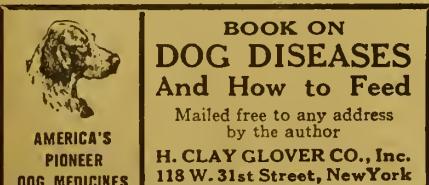
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three there, and a few more somewhere else. The situation has been very much relieved by the congressional authority granted for the use of Army and Navy hospitals and the facilities of the National Soldiers' Homes for the care and treatment of War Risk patients in addition to the facilities of the United States Public Health Service.

"From these three new sources there are made available approximately 14,000 hospital beds, which, together with the 15,000 beds the Public Health Service has ready, make a total of 29,000 government beds for ex-service men and women. This total number, however, will not be available within the next six months. While at the present time there are approximately 18,000 War Risk patients in hospitals, the number of patients is increasing at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 a month. Therefore by the end of the present fiscal year—June 30, 1921—it is expected that there will be at least 30,000 ex-service men and women in government hospitals under the care of the War Risk Bureau."

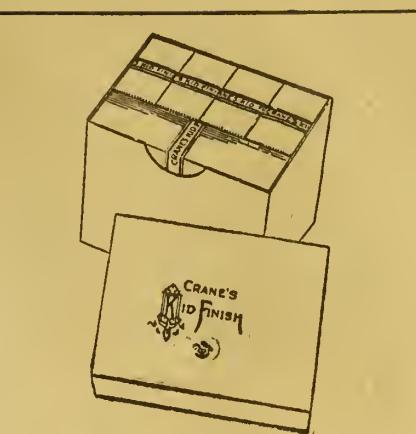
IT is apparent that this mobilization of patients must necessarily give rise to many complaints on the part of those patients who are already well enough located and being sufficiently treated to suit themselves. I asked Mr. Cholmeley-Jones about this.

"In the preparation of a regulation signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and myself," he declared, "great care was exercised to make very clear to all district supervisors, to all medical officers in charge of military and Public Service hospitals, and to all others concerned that the whole purpose of this regulation was to put into effect, as far as was found practical and in the best interest of each individual patient, the program which has been advocated for a considerable time by The American Legion and others equally interested in the future health and welfare of the disabled service men.

"One very important feature in the care and treatment of our disabled men and women is the matter of proper supervision. I do not mean by that disciplinary supervision, but such medical supervision as their physical condition requires. It has now been made possible by the use of these additional government facilities to have as many as a thousand beds in one government hospital or sanitarium. It is far more satisfactory from both the point of view of the patient and the Government that there should be a concentration of hospital facilities, uniformity of treatment and universality of methods.

"In reviewing the present status of the patient as regards his transfer to any hospital or sanitarium, whether located in the same city or elsewhere, consideration must be given primarily to whether or not the health of that particular patient might be really improved by such a transfer rather than allowing the opportunity to transfer to be neglected.

"I appreciate beyond measure the constructive and sympathetic co-operation which has been rendered this Bureau by The American Legion, and I can assure you that no stone will be left unturned to make certain that those things that should be done will be accomplished in order that our comrades who are sick may be well again."



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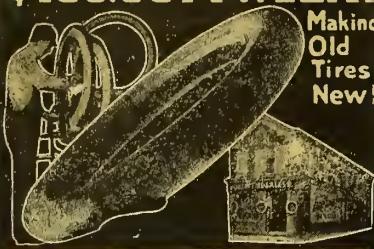
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YOUR PRESIDENT OR MINE?

(Continued from page 6)

party makes. The Republicans passed the anti-trust bill which held all combinations in restraint of trade illegal. But who directed the prosecutions under the Trust Bill? The President.

Do you remember President Roosevelt's division of trusts—the good trusts and the bad trusts? The "bathtub trust" was bad. The United States Steel Corporation was good. See what a chance a President has in the enforcement of the espionage law or of the Volstead act! Some Presidents may see red, others may be wet.

Your President or mine may determine his successor. The President, as leader of his party, dominates the national committee, which controls the convention which nominates the candidate. See how it works. Said Roosevelt in 1908, "Take Taft or me." When the convention met in Chicago, the Hitchcock steam roller decided all contests, and Roosevelt controlled and the convention nominated Taft.

In 1912, Taft, who had less popularity, less popular appeal than Roosevelt, re-nominated himself. Roosevelt, with all his strength, was unable to fight against the power of the President to name his successor.

In recent times, it is said that only Arthur and Hayes failed to get renominations, that every other President has so controlled his party that either he was re-nominated or a candidate acceptable to him was chosen.

THE President controls his party. He is a party President, but his acts need not necessarily be partisan. The President must have agents to execute his will in accordance with his party's platform. Shall these agents be from your party or mine? To get these agents the President must remove some officers appointed by his predecessor and appoint a member of his party.

Are these partisan appointments partisan removals? Yes and no. It makes little difference to me whether my mail carrier is a member of my party or yours. It makes much difference to me whether the secretary of the treasury is a member of your party or mine. Imagine McKinley appointing Bryan as his secretary of the treasury. Imagine Wilson choosing Lodge as his secretary of state.

A party President must have agents in sympathy with his policy to carry out his plans. In those offices where discretion is allowed, party appointments are not necessarily partisan. Was it a partisan act when Taft signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill in 1909 and vetoed the Underwood tariff bills of 1911? No. Taft was a Republican, attempting to put into effect the Republican platform on which he stood and by which he was elected.

A President becomes partisan when he attempts to fill the offices where no discretion is required with members of his party. A President is partisan when he uses his appointing power, not to obtain agents whose principles must be his, but to fill places in purely administrative offices with members of his party. Should a Republican President remove John Doe, a revenue collector, to appoint Richard Roe, a Republican, the act would be partisan. Bryan's letter asking for places for "deserving Democrats" was a partisan

act. A President is not partisan when he puts his party and its interests before the party and the interests of his opponents.

We elect a Republican President to get in Republicans in order that we may have a Republican policy. We elect a Democratic President, not to satisfy the Republicans, but to put in effect the Democratic principles and the Democratic platform. Wilson appointed McAdoo, not Morgan, to be sure the Democratic financial policy should prevail. So, likewise, if Harding be elected, he will not continue Mr. Colby as Secretary of State. This is party, not partisan, action.

In most foreign countries the cabinet system prevails. This means that the executive power in the government is in the hands of a prime minister who holds office for no fixed term, but only as long as his party retains the majority in the legislature.

In foreign countries we have naked party government. In the United States the President holds office for a fixed term, four years, and during that time pretends to be our President, not mine, or yours.

Really he is the product of the party. Really he governs by the party. But he is more powerful than any foreign executive. He has all the prerogatives which they have and more. He is more powerful than any executive in the world. But, unlike them, his term is fixed for four years, so that he is beyond the control of the people who voted for him or the party which made him.

The parties may change in the Legislature during his term. Thus in the last two years of Taft's administration the House was Democratic, and in the last two years of Wilson's administration both the House and Senate have been Republican. Under such conditions the President and Congress are at swords' points, and every act of the President is regarded as partisan, whether it be an act of Taft in 1911 or of Wilson in 1919.

In foreign cabinet systems the executive and legislature must be in harmony, for the legislature chooses the executive. Party government exists, but only the minority, "the toad" in the legislature, can accuse the executive of being partisan.

Not so in the United States. Congress may be of an opposite party from the President, but the President still retains his power and his prerogatives.

To the majority his actions seem partisan. This is the cry which is always raised when the President and Legislature are out of harmony.

But is it just? Whatever the President may be, he is still the President of the party which elected him, attempting to put into effect the principles of that party. The fact that the country has changed its mind has not shortened his term or shorn him of his powers. He is still your President or mine, The President of the United States.

[This is the fourth of a series of articles by Dr. Kimball dealing with some of the more important non-partisan aspects of our governmental system suggested by the approach of the national election. The fifth will appear in an early issue.—EDITOR'S NOTE.]

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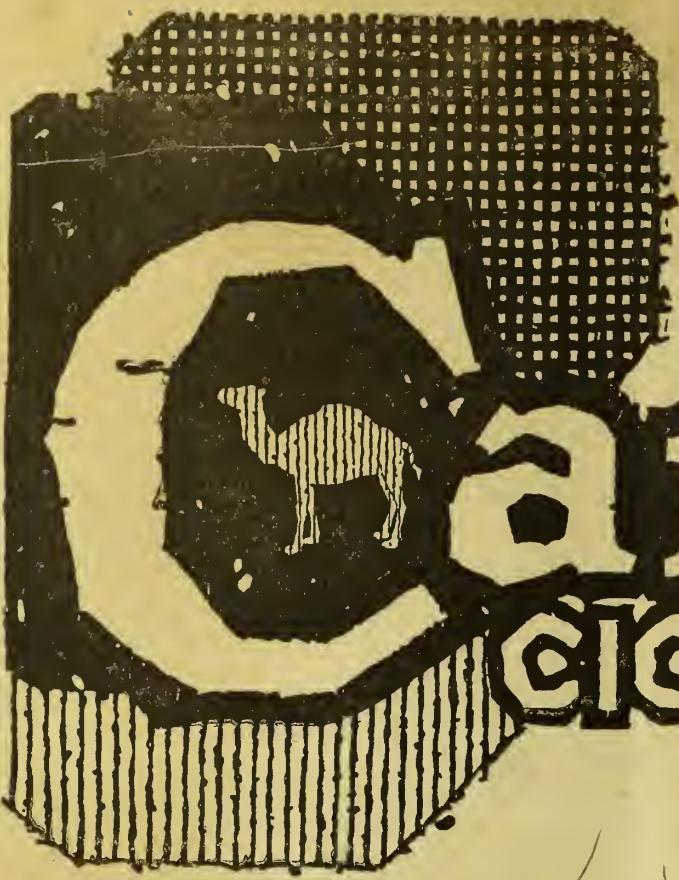
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